THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 47. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Interesting News by Mail.

To-day again do we have a fresh arrival of foreign news by mail, from which we take the following:—

Barbara Ubryk, the Cracow Nun.

From the Eastern Budget.

The sister of the unfortunate Barbara Ubyrk, who is still living at Warsaw, has communicated to a Polish paper some further particulars of her history. It appears from her statement that her parents were small landed proprietors, and that they died young, leaving four daughters. Of these Anna, afterward named Barbara, was brought up by her aunt, and afterward sent to the school of the Order of the Visitation. Here she became ill, upon which she was taken by the Countess Dziewanowska into her house. As soon as her health began to improve she again begged to be taken to the Convent of the Visitation, but she was refused admission. She then obtained an introduction to the Carmelite Convent at Cracow, and since then her family heard nothing more of her, except that she had become insane, and was well treated. One of the letters sent to Eleanor Ubryk (Barbara's sister) by the Abbess of the convent is as follows:—

The news which you received about the illness of your sister is correct. She has been suffering from a severe mental disorder for the last three years, and is subject to very violent fits. If you lament her unfortunate position, we do so even more. We have to pay a great deal for her medical treatment, and are in constant fear of her. It is very painful to us that, as the physicians say, she must have suffered from this illness before, and we were never told of it; for if we had known it, she would not have been admitted to our convent. You may be quite at ease as to the treatment of your sister; we do her no harm, and she would be unhappy if she were anywhere else. The convent is a great protection to her, though God has made her a great and heavy cross to us. JOSEPHA ZAZIARSKA, Abbess of the Carmelites.

Cracow, August 11, 1851.

The following letter, dated April 29, 1843, is from the unhappy nun herself:—

My Dear Louisa:—I am glad to have some news from you and your sisters. I, by the grace of God, am strong, and satisfied with my position. The Government made difficulties as to my entering the convent, it not being permitted to receive foreigners; but that also was got over by the grace of God, and now I have been a professed nun for three years, which seem to me like a day. From this you can judge how happy I am, and thankful to God and my respected mothers that they have accepted me into their holy society. As you are still unmarried, I wish you would be speedily devoted to St. Joseph, for he is the patron of those who wish to select a profession. Do not complain of your work, for God most blesses the property which is gained by the work of one's hands. Do the will of God, and you will be happy and prosperous. If you intend to write to me, do so in the name of Barbara, for my name has been changed since I entered the convent. BARBARA UBRYK.

A New Difficulty Arising from Celestial Etiquette.

From the London Herald, Aug. 12.

The Imperial family of China have caused it to be intimated to Sir Rutherford Alcock, the British Envoy at Pekin, that they cannot receive the Duke of Edinburgh on "a footing of equality." Here is a pretty difficulty, indeed, for diplomacy to settle. How shall the scruples of the Imperial family of China be overcome, or what is to be done to avenge the insult to our Prince? It is clear that we cannot deal with the Emperor Tung-Chih quite as freely as we might with his Majesty, Matutaera or Methusalem, King of the Maories, who raised precisely the same point of etiquette in regard to the Duke of Edinburgh. There is a vast difference between the two potentates, especially since the Chinese Empire has come within the circle of the civilized powers. Even if it were worth while to contend for a "footing of equality" between the Princes of our royal house and the representatives of the dynasty of Ching, the latest policy of the British Government forbids us to hope that the insult will be avenged, as it would have been in the unregenerate days when we executed our own laws in China. We could not well go to war with China, as we nearly did when the ko-tow was demanded of Lord Amherst, because the Chinese Princes will not meet our Prince. We are bound to make some allowance for the susceptibilities of a house which includes the sun, and, we believe, some of the more important of the constellations in its genealogical tree.

But if we concede this point to the Imperial family of China, it is impossible that on our part we can admit them to a "footing of equality" in respect to the other rights and privileges of civilized nations. Either China is or is not one of the civilized powers. If she is, then we cannot tolerate any insolent airs, founded upon a barbaric theory of her superiority. If she is not, then we are bound to reverse much of the recent policy of our Government, and to treat the Chinese as yet without the pale of nations. And although it is of very little consequence whether the Duke of Edinburgh is admitted to be on a footing of equality with the imperial princes, it is of some importance that we should insist upon China not claiming at one and the same time the privileges of a civilized State, and yet acting according to her ancient barbaric instincts.

The Spanish Papers on Minister Sickles.

From the Madrid Imperial.

General Sickles, one of the improvised heroes of the Potomac, is a man of handsome features and martial bearing, which the loss of his right leg in battle seems to enhance. The staff of the American Legation consists of six gentlemen, four of whom are military—a remark I make for those who vaunt that militarism has not infiltrated itself into American institutions. One detail I must mention relative to an innovation of courtly etiquette in favor of the General. It is customary that, when ambassadors are presented to Spanish monarchs in the royal seats of Aranjuez or La Granja, the fountains of those remarkable gardens be made to play to the sound of military music and with a stateliness of ceremony which is an Oriental characteristic of Spain. The Regent, with his well-known modesty, has always declined the little princely privileges to which his high rank entitled him. For instance, no person other than of the royal blood is entitled to the privilege of riding on horseback or in a carriage in the Royal Gardens, yet the Regent, although refusing to avail himself of this privilege, observing that the American Minister's honorable misfortune (loss of his limb in battle) deprived him of the pleasure of witnessing the fountains playing, kindly placed a small basket-carriage and team of ponies at his disposal. Thus, the representative of the Great Republic was the first person not of royal blood who has been given in a carriage in the Royal Gardens of La Granja.

—We are becoming almost surfeited with surgical luxuries. Not content with chloroform, science has produced a knife which cuts so rapidly that the person operated upon feels no pain. The method was fully explained the other day to the British Medical Association by Dr. Richardson, the inventor, who has written to the *Times* contradicting a statement which appeared in the papers to the effect that a rabbit was eating its dinner in front, while it was being fitted to ribbons in the rear by the instrument in question. Dr. Richardson tells us that this was not the case; no animal whatever was allowed the privilege of being subjected to experiment, by way of experiment, but he "was anxious to make an experiment, by way of illustration, on his own body." Unfortunately, "he was prevented at the last moment, by an accidental breakage of the instrument, from carrying out the demonstration." It must have been a sad disappointment, but it is satisfactory to feel that the knife can be mended, and that the learned doctor is ready, he assures us, to repeat experiments on his own body, which he has already tried with success. We hope next time there will be no *contretemps*, and that he will find no reason to regret the confidence he evidently reposes in his new knife.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

His Formal Reception by the People of Halifax—The Address of Welcome and his Royal Highness' Response.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 23.—Prince Arthur was formally received and welcomed by the citizens of Halifax to-day. A few minutes before noon he left the Government House, proceeded to the Queen's wharf, entered the Admiral's barge in waiting, and was rowed then to the Dockyard. Off the Dockyard lay the line-of-battle ships Revenge (which brought over the new Admiral, Wellesley) and the frigate Royal Alfred, to which the Admiral's flag has been transferred.

Sailors manned the yards of both the men-of-war, which were also garnitured magnificently with flags and bunting. A salute was fired as the Prince embarked; off came the sailors' hats, and out rang their cheers. Landing at the Dockyard, Prince Arthur, ascending a flight of carpeted steps, passed under an arch of evergreen, from which depended a wreath of flowers, and paused a moment, bowing in response to the cheers of the concourse, on a memorial stone bearing the inscription, "Here the Prince of Wales landed, July 30, 1860." Thence he advanced, attended by the Governor-General of the Dominion, to a raised platform, where stood the Lieutenant-Governor and the Mayor of Halifax, Admiral Mundy, Admiral Wellesley, the French admiral and officers, the archbishop, the chief justice and members of the Government and Legislature, the high sheriff and custos of the country, and other dignitaries. He was dressed in citizens' clothes, and stood hat in hand while the Mayor delivered a brief greeting, and the recorder read the following address:—

[illegible] ADDRESS.

We, the Mayor and corporation of this city, in the name of the citizens, welcome your Highness to our shores. A visit from any member of the royal house is esteemed a high honor by the people, and is hailed with pleasure by the inhabitants of the city; but the honor conferred by a visit of the son of our gracious and beloved Queen, and grandson of that talented and illustrious Royal Duke who so long governed the province and was the steadfast friend of Nova Scotia, creates a deep feeling of joy among the loyal people of Halifax. The British people have much reason for exultation, that while the members of the royal family are exalted in position, they yet condescend to occupy posts of usefulness in the State and devote their talents to the country; and her Majesty's subjects in every section of the empire feel a just pride in the fact that you have given the benefit of your services to the army. We congratulate that distinguished corps which your Highness has selected to perform the duties of a soldier in. Should occasion arise for active service, we have the conviction that your Highness would display that gallantry and heroism in the field for which your ancestors have been famed; and will proudly vindicate the honor of the nation. We sincerely thank our Heavenly Father for having hitherto spared our noble sovereign Queen to be the exalted witness of how she is endeared to all ranks and conditions of men; and we trust and pray that the King of Kings may long preserve her Majesty in health and prosperity. We sincerely hope the stay of your Royal Highness on this side of the Atlantic will prove a great gratification and happiness; and that your Highness will leave this continent impressed with a belief in the importance of British North America to the British crown, and we implore the Great Ruler of events to keep and sustain your Highness many years, that you may exhibit and illustrate those noble and manly virtues, the ornaments of princes, and which will exalt and benefit your country.

The Prince read, with excellent elocution, the following response:—

THE PRINCE'S REPLY.

Mr. Mayor and Corporation of the city:—I return most sincerely my thanks for the loyal address which you have just presented me, and avail myself of the opportunity to request you to convey to the citizens whom you represent, my grateful thanks for the kind and hearty welcome they have this day accorded me. I can assure you that I looked with anticipations of great pleasure to my visit to the British Dominion on this side of the Atlantic; and it is to me a source of great satisfaction to hear on my first landing how highly cherished still is the memory of my illustrious grandfather, who governed this Province so long. Your allusions to the Queen and the kind wishes for my welfare will be most gratifying to her Majesty, and I feel sure she will hear with pleasure how cordial and hearty has been her son's reception among you. (Cheers.)

After most of the notables on the platform had been presented Prince Arthur mounted his horse with exceeding grace, and rode, accompanied by the Governor-General, on horseback, and attended by a military guard of honor, out of the Dockyard, and through the city. An imposing procession on horseback and on foot followed him, and the streets along the route to the Government House were lined by the thousands of citizens, military organizations, firemen, and civic societies whose members closed in on the rear of the procession as it passed along. Innumerable flags canopied the way. Wreaths of evergreens and flowers and inscriptions of welcome depended at intervals. A salute boomed from the cannon at the foot of Citadel Hill, and as the Prince drew near St. Paul's Church the bells pealed a welcome, a signal to all the bells in the city. The school children sang near the church the national anthem, which young Arthur and his escort paused to hear, giving the little ones great joy thereby. The Masons received the Prince picturesquely with dipped banners in memory of the fact that his Royal Highness was the grandson of the man who laid the corner-stone of the Halifax Masonic Hall. The whole welcome was very brilliant, and delighted the Prince, as he was pleased to assure the Mayor this afternoon. To-night the city is illuminated. A big open-air concert is advertised to come off to-morrow night in the Prince's honor, and it is contemplated to give for him a grand ball, banquet, etc. Before he quits Halifax his Royal Highness intends soon to go on a moose hunt, which will distinguish his visit to Nova Scotia by one novelty at least.

DELAWARE.

A Sloop Seized by a Government Detective.

The sloop Wave, belonging to Bordentown, New Jersey, came into this port on Sunday evening, and upon information given by a Government detective, was shortly after taken possession of by the Collector of the Port, Dr. Nolen, and a guard was placed in charge. She is loaded with old iron, cannons, and other ship material, gathered from sunken vessels in the vicinity of Pamlico Sound, North Carolina, and it is claimed that this belongs to the Government. The captain states that he has been engaged in the work for some three months, and claims some of the material as his own property. A party from Norfolk also claims another portion as his, which he says he has bought in the regular course of trade in that city. It was the intention to sell the cargo in this city.

The Collector has reported the facts to the department at Washington, and will wait for instructions.—*Wilmington Commercial of yesterday.*

—The strong feeling of jealousy excited in Russian naval circles by the undisguised pretensions of Prussia to supremacy in the Baltic has been greatly increased by a new scheme now projected by this enterprising neighbor. For some time past a number of engineers have been engaged in surveying the Isthmus of Slesvick with a view to ascertain the possibility of constructing a canal which would give the Prussian fleet access to the German Ocean without passing under the batteries of the Sound. Their report being favorable to the undertaking, the works are expected to be commenced immediately, and the anxiety felt on the subject in Russia is clearly manifested by the increased activity displayed in the docks and foundries of Cronstadt, where the building of iron-clads and casting of cannon are now carried on night and day with all possible despatch. The *Memorial Diplomatique* sees in the mission of Prince Wladimir to attend the marriage of the Crown Prince of Denmark with Princess Louise of Sweden a proof of the desire felt by Prince Gortschakoff to promote a close alliance between those two countries as a counterpoise to the growing power of Prussia.

GENERALITIES.

"Mark Twain's" Latest.

"Mark Twain," in assuming his editorial duties on the Buffalo *Express*, offers the following observations:—

"I am simply going to do my plain, unpretending duty, when I cannot get out of it. I shall work diligently and honestly and faithfully at all times and upon all occasions, when privation and want shall compel me to do it. I shall not make use of slang or vulgarity upon any occasion or under any circumstances, and shall never use profanity except in discussing house-rent and taxes. Indeed, upon second thought, I will not even use it then, for it is unchristian, inelegant, and degrading—though, to speak truly, I do not see how house-rent and taxes are going to be discussed worth a cent without it."

Strange Accident in Troy.

The Troy *Times* of Saturday evening says:—During the progress of the base-ball games on the Haymakers' grounds, it has been customary for numbers of boys to secure positions outside of the grounds where they can witness the play. Yesterday afternoon, as usual, a crowd of them climbed on the fences and trees in the vicinity of the grounds to view the game. Among others was one named Everett Perkins, who took a position on the limb of a tree. Becoming excited during the progress of the game, he lost his balance, and fell from the tree on a picket fence, a distance of fifteen feet. Two of the pickets penetrated the lad's right thigh, one of them going directly through and protruding from the opposite side. The poor boy hung for a few minutes on the fence, and was taken down by the bystanders, some of whom notified Dr. McLean, who dressed the wounds. They are not dangerous.

The Detroit River Tunnel.

Preliminary soundings for the Detroit river tunnel are in progress. The result arrived at is that the project is entirely feasible. It was found, after several trials immediately below the city, that a crossing could be effected, but the earth was not entirely firm for the entire distance, and as perfect safety was regarded as an indispensable requisite, the routes in question were virtually abandoned. Soundings in the upper part of the city, nearly opposite the Milwaukee elevator, are entirely satisfactory, so far as concerns the nature of the ground. One slight objection, however, is found in the fact that the channel of the river at that point is very near the Canadian shore, and soundings are still in progress, with a view of finding an equally desirable crossing where the channel runs nearer the middle. During the investigations in some cases the depth of fifty feet below the river bed has been reached.

A Millionaire Pauper.

The Paddington (London) Poor Law Guardians have been investigating the case of Mr. Wood, the millionaire who was brought to the workhouse by the failure of Overend, Gurney & Co. He was originally a Manchester manufacturer, and, after accumulating a large fortune, retired into private life. Dissatisfied with the monotony of retirement, he went to London. Here he became a prominent director of the Marylebone Bank, and when that affair collapsed, he was served with a writ for £150,000, and thus became beggared. He then went to the Southern States of America, where he again succeeded in acquiring a large fortune, every penny of which he lost during the American civil war. Returning to London, success again followed his efforts, but his spirit of enterprise died out with his last failure, which was caused by the stoppage of Messrs. Overend, Gurney & Co.'s concern. There is no doubt of the accuracy of this narrative.

President Grant's Travels.

The Chicago *Tribune* says:—

When Grant's presence was needed during the eight long years of the war, and of the perils of reconstructions, was he ever absent from his post? Did he ever seek the capital for promotion, or come to it at all from the time he entered the army as Regimental Staff Quartermaster until he was called there as General-in-Chief of all our armies? Did his stars or staff then figure at the watering-places? Never. The elements of his success were then military. He moved freely among all his officers and men from Sherman, McPherson, and Sheridan down to surgeons, quartermasters and privates. He studied the problem in all its parts and made no mistakes. His problem now is a financial, industrial, and political one. He is moving among men of business, of industry, and who, through these resources, have earned their summer months for leisure. He sees a very great number of them. And, if he learns nothing else, he at least learns them. He does well and wisely. Before we find fault with it, let us see what evil comes from it.

A Bankrupt State Prison.

The Illinois penitentiary is bankrupt. According to the best information it is possible to obtain in regard to the condition of that singularly-managed institution, its liabilities at the present time exceed its total assets by at least $12,000. The establishment is in debt over $160,000, and is adding to the indebtedness every day.

There are upward of 1200 convicts in the prison. The warden is said to "consider" that a convict's labor is worth at least one dollar a day. It is a very low estimate, when the wages paid for the commonest labor, requiring no skill or experience, are at least two dollars a day. Many of the convicts are mechanics whose labor, out of the penitentiary, would readily command from two to four or five dollars a day. But suppose the average labor of 1200 convicts is worth no more than a dollar a day for each; the establishment then should be in the receipt of $1200 a day, or $31,200 a month (of twenty-six days), or $374,400 a year. The expenses of the establishment, under the administration of the present warden, are said to be $24,000 a month, which is about one-third more than the expenses under the previous warden, Mr. Dornblaser, and something more than double the expenses, for about the same number of convicts, when Mr. Buckmaster was the manager. But even with the unnecessary expenditure of $24,000 a month, the establishment, according to the warden's own estimate of the value of convict labor, ought to be realizing a net profit of $7200 a month, or $86,400 a year. Instead of that, it is running up a debt, for the taxpayers of the State to pay, of something over a quarter of a million dollars a year. Indeed, one of those amazing financiers, the "managing commissioners," thinks it will require $500,000 a year to carry on the establishment upon the present system.—*Chicago Times.*

—The hideous Cracow convent story forcibly illustrates a peculiarity in the conduct of Roman ecclesiastics throughout the world, which makes it very difficult to get at facts in any case where the conduct of priests, monks, or nuns is involved. They invest the old French injunction about washing one's dirty linen at home with all the sanctions of a terrible superstition, carried out with the zeal of a body in which an *esprit de corps* takes the place of the ordinary feelings of non-celibate human nature. The preservation of the reputation of the clergy and of nuns is held to be of such overwhelming importance to the well-being of the Church that every law of morals is to be strained—we will not say intentionally broken—in order to keep the laity in the dark. In the priestly and conventual body there is no such thing as that avowed division into parties which exists in all lay societies, whether national or local, and which makes the preservation of scandalous secrets comparatively difficult. In the Roman Church it is the united clergy against the disunited laity; and in such a normal condition of affairs it is easy enough to see with which side the victory will ordinarily lie. At the same time they are unable to see that this very spirit of secrecy will in the end be their ruin, and, when it is too late, they will repent of it.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Fifteenth Amendment—The States That Have Voted on It—Serious Riot in Tennessee—A Sheriff's Posse Pitted Against One Hundred Negroes—Railroad Affairs in the West.

FROM THE WEST.

Riot in Tennessee—Fight Between a Sheriff's Posse and One Hundred and Fifty Negroes.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 24.—The *Appeal's* Lafayette, Tenn., special of last night says a riot occurred on Sunday at Macon, arising from a difficulty between a negro and a white boy, several whites and negroes joining each party. The fight soon became general, and pistols were freely used. One white and several negroes were wounded, and one of the latter was killed outright. The negroes finally drove the whites from the ground. The sheriff and a posse arrived from Somerville yesterday morning, and found a hundred and fifty negroes armed with guns and pistols. The sheriff ordered them to give up their arms, which was replied to by a volley from the negroes. The citizens joined the sheriff's party, and a general fight ensued, lasting an hour, during which four whites were wounded and two negroes believed to have been killed. Despatches were sent to Memphis for a body of armed police to come out, but the negroes had in the meantime dispersed, and all is now quiet, with no signs of another disturbance.

Liabilities of the Pacific Railroad Company—Deaths from Sun-stroke.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—A formal demand has been made on the Pacific Railroad Company to pay its indebtedness to St. Louis county, the amount being $8000. These payments were for a county loan to assist in repairing damages done during the war by Sterling Price's army.

The proposed extension of the Iron Mountain to the Pacific Railroad encounters a formidable opposition.

The heat here is terrible. At the hottest period yesterday the mercury indicated 102 in the shade. There were eight fatal cases of sunstroke yesterday.

A Railroad Libelled for Debt.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 24.—Colonel Folsom, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, is here under orders from the Government to take possession as receiver of the East Tennessee and Georgia and Eastern Tennessee and Virginia Railroads for a debt of $600,000 due the Government for engines and rolling stock purchased at the close of the war.

No rain yet and vegetation burning up.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

A Druggist's Fatal Mistake.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—A jury of inquest last night decided that Thomas Lawson came to his death by taking a large quantity of laudanum, which had been sold by an apothecary's clerk for tincture of rhubarb.

Prince Arthur Expected in Portland.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 24.—Prince Arthur is expected to visit this city during the New England Fair.

Knights Templar.

All the Maine Commanderies of the Knights Templar rendezvous here to-day for an Encampment on Cushing's Island. There will be present ten Commanderies and over five hundred Knights.

Fatal Accident.

Jeremiah McDonald, aged twenty-eight years, a carpenter, had both his legs crushed by a gravel train on the Burlington and Augusta Railroad last night. He died from his injuries this morning.

FROM NEW YORK.

Base-Ball Tournament.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 24.—The Central Base-Ball Club will hold a tournament here, to commence on the 1st of September. The first prize will be the gold ball now held by them, valued at $500, with a valuable prize to the second best club, and several individual prizes to the best pitcher, catcher, fielder, and base-runners. The tournament is open to all clubs within a circuit of twenty miles from New York city. The entries are to be made by the 27th inst. The Central City Club are not to take part, but reserve the right to play a single match game with the first prize, but not in a contest for the gold ball.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The records of the State Department show the following regarding State action on the fifteenth amendment:—Complete ratification, North Carolina, West Virginia, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Maine, Louisiana, Michigan, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida—12. Defective ratification, Kansas and Missouri—2. Rejection, Delaware and Kentucky—2.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 24—A. M.—The weather continues fair. Consols for money, 93⅛, and for account, 93⅛@93⅜. American securities quiet and steady. U. S. 5-20's of 1862, 84¼; do., 1865, old, 83⅝; do 1867, 83; Erie Railroad, 20; Illinois Central, 95¾; Great Western, 25⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24—A. M.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 13¾d.; Orleans middling, 14d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

LONDON, Aug. 24—A. M.—Sugar firm both on the spot and afloat. Spirits petroleum, 10½d.

Afternoon Report of Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24—Afternoon.—Cotton steady. Receipts of Wheat for the past three days, 50,000 quarters, of which 25,000 were American; red Wheat, 9s. 7d. Flour, 25s. Peas, 44s. Pork, 105s. Lard quiet. Bacon, 66s. Tallow, 47s. 3d.

LONDON, Aug. 24—Afternoon.—Consols for money, 93⅜@93¾. 5-20s, 1862, for account, 93⅜@93¾. 10-40s, 1867, 84¼; 1867, 83½; 10-40s, 1865, 86½. Railways firm.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 24—1·30 P. M.—American securities quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24—1·30 P. M.—Cotton a shade easier. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet but firm.

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

Who are at the White Sulphur Springs.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Greenbrier County W. Va., Aug. 24.—The press ball comes off here on Tuesday, August 31. Among the managers are General Beauregard, the Turkish Minister, General Wise, Ex-Senator Bright, and others. Ten ex-Confederate Generals, among them Generals Lee and Beauregard. They will not be present at Gettysburg.

GREECE.

The Outrages by Brigands.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following account of outrages by brigands in Greece:—

"Very recently the son of a coffee-house keeper was carried off from his father's door at a village in the neighborhood of Eleusis, and 1000f. was obtained for his ransom. A grocer and two butchers carried off from Athens have lately been among the number of the redeemed. The expedients of the brigands have for a while relieved the monotony of the proverbially dull city. The *sages-femmes* have offered them a fair harvest. More than one instance has occurred in which worthy people have been decoyed by disguised brigands calling them to the assistance of women who did not require their offices. The consequences have been disastrous for the *sages-femmes*, for as these women are usually supposed to have collected some money the ransom demanded for their liberation has been comparatively large. A doctor of some eminence in Athens narrowly escaped captivity only a week or two ago. He was awakened at night by the visit of some men in the dress of ordinary citizens, who entreated him to accompany them to the house of a patient whom he was known to be attending. The physician declined to believe that the lady, whom he had left convalescent only a few hours before, required his immediate assistance, and positively refused to leave his bed and enter the carriage which had been thoughtfully provided for him. His disturbers were, therefore, forced to go away without him, and he discovered next morning that his patient was still progressing favorably, and had not sent for him. The Greek villagers have good reasons for fearing the vengeance of the brigands, and will not risk the devastation of their homes and their lives by giving information against them. The saddest feature in the whole history is that one who is high in authority in the kingdom is constantly named as conniving in this shameless system of villany. The people do not hesitate to tell you that brigandage is not put down because this dignitary—sprung from a brigand's race himself—will have it so."

Political.

—In Stokes' own Congressional district, Senter's majority is upwards of 10,000.

—The three principal candidates for United States Senators in Maine are Mr. Fessenden, Speaker Blaine, and Governor Chamberlain.

—General Sherman is quoted as recently saying that an early recognition of Cuban belligerency is probable.

—It is stated that I. E. Ingersoll, the nominee of the Ohio State Temperance Convention for Governor, has declined to serve.

—Governor Harriman, of New Hampshire, has accepted an invitation to take part in the Ohio campaign.

—William D. Man, of Mobile, the Democratic carpet-bagger, spent, it is said, $25,000 to secure his election to Congress, but in vain.

—The latest figures of the Tennessee election are:—Senter, 118,714; Stokes, 50,906. Senter's majority, 67,808. Complete returns will increase the majority to 75,000.

—The indifference entertained by Democrats in the matter of office getting is illustrated by Bucks county, of this State, in which 107 Democrats are scratching for the seven offices to be filled at this fall's election.

—There is said to be a possibility that Hon. Edmund Burke, of New Hampshire, will revive the *National Intelligencer* as a Democratic paper, and will issue the first number upon the opening of the ensuing session of Congress.

—The Pittsburg (Pa.) *Commercial* announces that Justice R. C. Grier, of the United States Supreme Court, will resign early this fall. He is seventy-five years of age, and while his mental faculties are not much impaired, he has become physically enfeebled.

—General Longstreet, the new Surveyor of the port of New Orleans, has appointed several colored men to positions in his department. The Republicans are delighted, and the Democrats cannot complain now that they are voting for negroes and begging their votes.

—The Cincinnati *Chronicle* thinks Forrest, of Fort Pillow notoriety, would be the Senatorial candidate of the Tennessee Democracy if there were no disabilities in the way. But Forrest received a pardon from the President soon after the meeting of the Tammany Convention last July.

—The Boston *Herald* says that to offset the stories of antagonism between the two men, it has been found necessary to state that General Butler and General Wilson will soon start together on a cruise along shore, under the auspices of Collector Russell.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, August 24, 1869.

Yesterday's statement of our national banks for the past week is again unfavorable to the prospects of the money market, as well as to local trade. The deposits show a falling-off of $368,811, whilst loans have increased $376,635. There is also a decrease in specie and legal-tenders combined of $92,441. The reduction in deposits and legal-tenders is due to the active outflow towards the West, but the increase in loans in the face of diminished resources is only to be accounted for by supposing that the banks are encroaching on their legal reserves. It will be noticed, however, that our banks have increased their indebtedness abroad to the amount of $247,780, which is so much added *pro tem.* to their loanable capital. Rates of loans and discounts are unchanged.

There is little change in gold; sales opened strong at 132⅜, but relapsed before noon to 132⅛, and closing firm at 132⅜.

Governments opened strong in sympathy with gold, and continued strong up to noon, but there is little or no investment demand.

The Stock market was more active, but prices were scarcely so firm. State and City loans were steady, with the sixes, second series, at 101⅝, and of City sixes, new issue, at 101¼.

Railroad stocks were more in demand. Reading Railroad declined to 47⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad improved ⅛, selling at 57⅛; Camden and Amboy Railroad sold at 123¾; and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56⅛.

In Canal shares there were sales of Morris Canal at 30, and of Morris preferred at 60.

Girard Bank sold at 56¾, a slight decline.

In Coal and Passenger railways no transactions to record. 35 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; and 11¾ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$100 Pa 6s, 2 se	107½	14 sh Penna R.	57
$4000 City 6s, New	101¾	7 do	57
$500 do	101¾	199 do	57⅛
$3000 Leh 6s, '84 c.	84	51 sh Leh Val R.	56⅛
$3000 Leh Con 1	81	100 sh Reading RR.	47·94
$500 Leh gold 1	98	300 do	47·94
10 sh Girard Bk	56¾	1 sh Mor Cl Stk	30
5 sh Cam & Am R.	123¾	12 sh Mor Cl Pf.	60

—NAHR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	132⅜	11·45 A. M.	132⅜
10·06 "	132⅛	11·55 "	132⅜
10·07 "	132⅜	12·00 M.	132⅜

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 122¾@123; do. 1862, 122¾@123; do. 1864, 121¾@121¾; do. 1865, 121⅝@121⅞; do. 1865, new, 120¾@120¾; do. 1867, new, 120⅝@120⅞; do. 1868, 120⅛@120⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 114¾@114½; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 110@110¼; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾; Gold, 132¼@132⅜; Silver, 127@129.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The situation of the gold market affording an opportunity for a decisive movement either way, advantage was taken of it to-day for a strong clique movement, under which the price was run up to 132⅜ amid considerable excitement. The recent sharp decline from 135 left the market very susceptible to the usual reaction which is looked for with as much certainty as any periodic occurrence in nature, and is the source of the livelihood of hundreds who haunt the Gold and Stock Exchanges. In this instance the upward turn was assisted by the cable report that a treaty had been signed for the cession of Cuba to the revolutionists, and rumor went further and said that the consideration was a sum variously estimated at from ten to twenty years' purchase of the average revenues of the island, equivalent to between one and two hundred millions of dollars, for which the Cubans were to give bonds guaranteed by the United States. The effort at first exhibited a great deal of strength, and derived no little prestige from the fact that it was made by a well-known prominent stock operator, who was, further, reputed to be in alliance with the famous Erie clique. The advance in the price, however, seemed to require their constant attention; for as soon as they ceased their purchases the market showed a tendency to settle. This circumstance suggested to the street and to the general class of operators that even so powerful a 'bull' combination could not arrest and turn the natural current of the market, and hence they failed to enlist the sympathy and enthusiasm of other operators. Usually the street has not been slow to follow where the cliques lead or pretend to lead. In this instance the 'bulling' of the market required such visible support that outsiders paused and remained idle, leaving the clique to themselves. The depth of clique strategy is such, however, that the purchases of to-day may have been 'washes,' or matched orders, with a view to induce the street to buy preparatory to a further and sharper decline, which is so universally expected by everybody in Wall street. It is this fact which explains the failure of the 'bull' movement to-day, were such its real character.

"Foreign exchange was firmer, with moderate activity in the demand, arising out of the cessation the pressure to sell bills. It is now stated that the monetary stringency in San Francisco has relaxed and that further gold shipments will be unnecessary. This fact also contributed to oppose the clique movement in gold to-day. The range of quotations was based on 109½ to 109¾ for sixty day, and 110@110¼ for sight sterling.

"The imports of specie at this port during last week were as follows:—

August 16—Schooner Ventrosa, Nassau—Silver	$140
August 16—Steamer Etna, Liverpool—Gold	2,681
August 19—Steamer City of Port au Prince, Port au Prince—Gold	190
August 20—Schooner Retorno, Toburco—Silver	1,100
August 20—Schooner Tampico, Tampico—Silver	450
August 21—Steamer Arizona, Aspinwall—Gold	2,000
August 21—Brig L. W. Kimball, Laguna—Gold	2,500
August 21—Bark W. Agatha, Curacoa—Gold ore	90
Total for the week	$9,151
Previously reported	9,815,380
Total since January 1, 1869	$9,824,531
Same time 1868	1,806,839
Same time 1867	2,028,420

"The money market was abundantly supplied at six per cent., with exceptions, as usual, on either side, at five and seven. Commercial paper was quiet at nine to twelve per cent. discount. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, having submitted the question of compelling brokers to make returns of their capital engaged in banking business to Judge James, the latter has made an exhaustive report on the subject.

"He says that after careful consideration he is of the opinion that a person whose business it is to negotiate purchases or sales of stocks is a banker according to the meaning of section seventy-nine of the act of June 30, 1864, if he has a place of business where he receives from others the stocks whose sale he negotiates, or where money is advanced or loaned on stocks.

"The decline in gold at the close of the week led to a weaker feeling in Government bonds at the opening of business this morning, and the leading speculative issues were dull and heavy. The subsequent improvement in gold, as well as an advance abroad, led to higher figures, and the market became strong and steady, without excitement. The demand again ran on the 6's, which came 83¾ from London, private advices intimting that as they have longer to run, and as the older issues may be funded next winter by Congress into a four per cent. loan, they are preferable for investment.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Aug. 24.—The Flour market is devoid of animation, and in the absence of any demand for shipment only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the local trade at $5·25@5·50 for superfine; $5·50@6·12½ for extras; $6·50@7·75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $6·50@7·25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6·75@8 for Ohio and Indiana do. do.; and $8·25@10 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6·37½ per barrel.

The wheat market is quiet and favors buyers. Sales of 1500 bushels of Pennsylvania red at $1·52@1·55; 2800 bushels Delaware at $1·56@1·57; 2500 bushels Indiana at $1·58; 2000 bushels Western on private terms, and 400 bushels Indiana white at $1·55. Rye ranges from $1·18@1·20 per bushel for Pennsylvania and Western—a decline. Corn is less active and prices are hardly so strong. Sales of yellow at $1·18@1·20, and 5400 bushels Western mixed at $1·14@1·18. Oats are steady, with sales of 4000 bushels new Pennsylvania and Southern at 55@60c., and old Pennsylvania and Western at 67@70c.

Whisky ranges from $1·23@1·27 for Pennsylvania and Western in wood and iron-bound packages.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, August 24.—Arrived, steamship Silesia, from Hamburg, and steamships City of Paris and Cuba, from Liverpool.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

LIVERPOOL, August 24.—Arrived out—Steamships Nova Scotian, at Londonderry, from Quebec, and St. David, at Glasgow, from Quebec.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 24.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....70 | 11 A. M.....82 | 2 P. M.....86

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig Maria Wheeler, Wheeler, Salem, J. E. Bazley & Co.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

SENATOR BROWN'S LETTER.

From the N. Y. World.

The Dent imbroglio grows in interest. Its latest development is a very remarkable letter addressed to Judge Dent by A. G. Brown, formerly United States Senator from Mississippi, and colleague in 1861 with Mr. Davis, and afterwards a Senator from his State in the Confederacy. Next to certain developments as to the operation of the radical programme in Mississippi, the most remarkable thing in this letter is the exactness with which it supplements and corroborates that view of the Southern situation taken some months since in the *World's* special correspondence from that country. According to Mr. Brown, nineteen-twentieths of the white population of Mississippi, which may be taken to comprise all the genuine citizens of the State, are of one way of thinking, and "the negroes will take sides as they are led either way," with the chance in favor of the citizens of Mississippi that "brains and education will tell after awhile on the most stolid of minds, even on the obtuse intellect of the negro." With nineteen-twentieths of the white people a solid unit, and with a powerful leading influence exerted by them over the blacks, Mr. B. declares that, while the lateness of the day ordered by Mr. Grant for the election—30th November—is a source of regret in Mississippi, it is not to be regretted upon political grounds; that the citizens will carry the day, "no odds when the election is held." The lateness of the date is regretted because, as the cotton picking begins about the first of September and ends about the last of November, just that very period when labor is most sharply in demand will be the period of a high political excitement that, with the negro's known impressibility, will greatly lessen the value of his services in the field. The reason of selecting these two months of September and October for the canvass, in such flagrant disregard of the economic wants of Mississippi, is stated to be that Grant feared the election, if ordered before October, would, in case of its going adversely to the radical ticket, have a bad effect on the party in the October elections of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

With this *expose*, first, of the strength and unity of the citizens of Mississippi, and, second, of the shameful manner in which the two most important industrial months of the year are, for the benefit of radicalism, assigned over to all the distracting hurly-burly of a heated canvass, Mr. Brown proceeds to touch upon a third matter, which, as it rises in importance above any mere issue of this pending election, is worthy of special note. He says:—

"To me and many old men like myself it makes very little difference, politically or personally, what course things may take. There is hardly anything in the chapter of accidents that can give us again any active participation in the affairs of government; but we want peace—permanent, lasting peace. We would not, therefore, leave to our sons the inheritance of avenging any wrongs that may be inflicted on us. The old must soon die off and the young ones take their places. I want to leave my son, and so does every other right-thinking man, no wrongs of mine to be set right after I am gone. At most, it cannot be long before these boys now growing up will get possession of the State Government. It belongs to the men of this generation to decide how they shall manage it. That they may avenge gratuitous insults heaped on their fathers is not without the range of human probabilities. Such things have happened."

There is something in this that ought not to be passed by as the mere raving of an embittered and broken-down old man. It is too consonant to the known course of human nature and too amply verified in that correspondence, generally of such approved accuracy, that the *World* has at each phase of the Southern question presented its readers. Coupling this intonation of a deep-seated sentiment of injury with the prior declaration in this letter of an extreme degree of unity and strength among the citizens of Mississippi, it is easy to see how true it is that some day ere long the State must come into the hands of its young men, and easy, too, to perceive that, if those young men participate in the sentiment of their fathers, there is trouble ahead. This general reflection is one that again and again the *World* has sought to impress upon the country—that the evil of Congressional reconstruction was less in its present tangible results than in that obdurate and implacable animosity which it was bringing into life. If negroes as Lieutenant-Governors, and Secretaries of State, and legislators, and sheriffs, and State functionaries generally; if high taxes, and carpet-bag dominance, and harsh laws, and black militias, were alone the results, those, in an election or two, would disappear before the superiority of the white race; but, when it comes to the training up of a whole generation much more numerous than the generation of Manassas and Gettysburg in the fixed belief of revenge being a sacred filial duty, there is something terrible in this far-reaching result of a rascality that, bad as it is, was only meant to subserve certain party ends by sharp and cruel means.

Senator Brown gives some glimpse into this possibility; and, to those who are anxiously peering out into the general future, this will, no doubt, be the most interesting portion of his letter. As to immediate political matters, we may recapitulate by saying, first, that, as it appears from this letter, the partisan timing of the Mississippi election by Grant must cost the State very heavily in the article of unpicked cotton—unpicked because the negro will be torn almost bodily asunder in the fierce canvass throughout the picking season for his casting vote; second, that the citizens of Mississippi are united and determined, and mean to carry the election unless the actual bayonet blocks the game; third, that Ames, the military commandant, is desperately intriguing for one of the United States Senatorships; and, fourth, that the radical party in Mississippi is contemptible and in death throes.

THE LABOR CONGRESS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The last day's work of the Labor Congress was so thorough and effective that it deepens our regret that so large a share of its session was devoted to Miss Susan B. Anthony. We do not decide between her claim to a seat and the ultimate resolve of the Congress that she had no right to one; but we do heartily trust that, in case she shall appear at Cincinnati next August, she may there absorb considerably less than half a week's deliberations.

We do not concur in all the opinions put forth by the Congress; and yet we feel that a representative body has seldom met which more fully commended itself to public consideration and respect. Its treatment of colored delegates precisely like any other was, if you please, simply an exhibition of common sense; but then so many imposing political and ecclesiastical bodies have evinced an utter lack, not only of common sense but of common humanity as well, that this is no light matter. And the colored delegates nobly justified the judgment of the Congress by proving themselves wise counsellors as well faithful and deferential associates. The Congress strengthened the interest represented by it in treating labor as labor, regardless of the color of those who perform it.

So with regard to woman. That it is not merely just but beneficent that woman should be welcomed and encouraged to do whatever she can do well, may seem a threadbare truth; yet it is hardly ten years since the writer hereof was hissed while arguing, before a gathering of printers, that women should be welcomed to participate in type-setting wherever they should evince desire and capacity to do so. This congress took reasonable care not to be too far in advance of public sentiment; wherefore we hail its overturning of the barriers imposed by sex and color as proving not merely its own recognition of the rights of humanity, but decided progress toward ideal justice in the average opinion at least of our countrymen.

The best word of their gathering was that so emphatically spoken in favor of co-operation. We fully agree in the averment of its appropriate committee, unanimously adopted by the Congress, that "Of all the plans devised for the amelioration of the condition of the working classes, none has proved effective to solve the problem of human happiness to so great an extent as that of co-operation." This is in truth the Malakoff of the whole position. When the working class shall have become the employer of its own labor, buying by wholesale whatever of stock or materials it does not produce and selling (for cash only) directly to consumers—that is, in the main, to its own members—questions of hours of labor, wages, etc. etc., will have sunk into their proper insignificance. The true and only way to secure to labor the full recompense of its efforts lies through self-employment—that is, co-operation.

And this is no impracticable theory. More than half the labor of our country, so far as it now renders a service for wages, might employ itself within a year from this date if it only would. It has money enough on deposit in savings banks and elsewhere to set at least one million of its members at work on or before the first of January next; and it might save, by one years' abstinence from alcoholic and narcotic poisons, enough to set an equal number in addition at work as co-operators within the ensuing year. The change should begin with tailors, shoemakers, and other trades, wherein $100 per man (or woman) would serve as a working capital for each company of one thousand persons or over, and should go on till every laborer who chose to become a co-operator shall have been made welcome to that industrial partnership in which he shall be best fitted for usefulness. The laboring class may speedily employ and direct its own labor, receiving all the profits accruing therefrom, if it only will. If it chooses the *status* and recompense of hirelings, its right to that choice is equally clear.

We think the Congress evinced good sense in steering as clear as may be of questions which have become the subjects of partisan contention and disregarding all appeals to form a new political party. If it should ever become necessary for labor to form a party of its own, that necessity must be, not courted, but forced upon it and accepted as a necessity. We judge that no such necessity has yet been demonstrated.

THE TWO PARTIES.

From the Pottsville Miners' Journal.

The Democratic party is struggling to avert its impending doom with the desperation which impels parties as well as human beings to cling to life. That party when it started upon its career had the sympathy and co-operation of not only the toiling masses, but of the most prominent intellects of the country. This was effected by its advocacy of a popular form of government, frequent elections, liberal terms of naturalization, and loud professions of attachment to the National Union. To all of these principles it has proved faithless, except, perhaps, to that of liberality to the foreign-born population, which has always formed the bulk of its support. Were the fathers of the old Democratic party alive today, and actuated by the principles of its early years, they would be found adhering to the Republican—now the only true democratic party of the country. Had the spirit and boldness of the Republican party, in opposing national evils, existed in the old Whig party, the latter, in all probability, would have done the work of the former, and thus saved the effusion of blood caused by a rebellion originated and sustained by the Democracy.

What inducement any good citizen can have for remaining allied to the modern Democratic party passeth understanding. Certainly not any principle worthy of respect. That party has been a traitor to the Union and to the rights of humanity; it has committed unpardonable sins. In Indiana and Kentucky it recommends itself to the support of the negro-hating element by opposing the fifteenth amendment; in Virginia and Tennessee it supports the amendment, invites negro orators to its platforms, and elects them to Congress and the State Legislature In the North it asks support because it hates the negro; in the South it asks votes because it loves the negro and promises to be his best friend and protector. In this State it nominates a millionaire, destitute of any powers of statesmanship, because he can give his check for a cool hundred thousand to help in the canvass. In Ohio it nominated a fighting general—who subsequently saved his reputation by declining—who hated and denounced with great bitterness all such men as figure at the head of the party in this State. In the West it is fierce for taxing bonds, and more than hints at repudiation of both principal and interest of the public debt. In the East it is in the special charge of brokers, stock-gamblers, and bondholders. Can any citizen actuated by principle vote with a party thus destitute of any moral principle?

The only hope the Democracy have of success is by dividing the Republican party on minor points. In Philadelphia some purchasable material, we fear, of the temperance organization, has been induced to nominate a local ticket, all in the interest of the bitterest enemies of the temperance cause. Now, the Republican party must not allow its army to be distracted, nor a single man mustered out of its ranks, until the destruction of the foe is complete. We think with our cotemporary, the Toledo (Ohio) *Blade*, that when the Union is out of danger; when every man's civil and personal rights are secure and unquestioned in every State of the Union; when the work of reconstruction is honorably complete; when the golden spike is firmly driven in the last rail of the great highway of human rights, that the car of progress may move onward forever in the land, will be soon enough to allow any of our forces to be scattered.

The Republican party is yet young; it has not lived long, but it has lived well; it has done a gigantic and glorious work; it has rescued a nation from weakness and obliteration; it has put out the fires which traitors kindled to destroy the fair temple of freedom. It has given new life to the friends of free government in all the lands of the earth. England heeds the warning, and gives Ireland a new concession in the interest of religious freedom. Napoleon hastens to grant the people a larger share in the government of the empire. Spain cuts adrift its imperious, sensual, and imbecile Bourbons, and struggling Cuba earnestly demands her independence. In every land of the earth, the influence of the Republican party of the United States is acknowledged. Struggling humanity feels that influence as a life-giving inspiration, and tyrants and oppressors read with terror the warning written by its hand on the walls of all their banqueting chambers. It increases justly every man's self respect to reflect that he belongs to such a party; it will be one of the consolations of a good man's death to look back on his connection with a party having its record; and a legacy of no mean value for a man to leave his children that he was a partaker in its labors and warfare, and was a sharer in its triumphs for humanity.

GRANT'S DESPOTISM.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Democracy must feel quite disappointed that President Grant has not taken any step, thus far, in the way of establishing the despotism which they declared, last year, would be the consequence of his election. They felt certain—at least so they said—that in case he were elected President, he would, after attaining power, begin the work of subverting our free institutions, overthrowing the Constitution, and establishing a Cæsarism in which he should play the part of Dictator or Emperor. They pretended to be very much afraid of these results; and Democratic newspapers and stump orators attempted to frighten the people with terrible pictures of Grant's schemes and purposes.

We suppose they are now beginning to get over their apprehensions in regard to this matter. Grant has in no way interfered with the constitutional order of things. In all its departments, the Government is carried on as usual. Not even the sharpest Democrat has discovered any plot, or any sign of any conspiracy. The army is performing its usual duties in the various parts of our vast territory, and we hear of no military cabals or intrigues against the liberties of the people. We should think everybody must now feel quite assured that the Constitution is as safe as possible, and that never, in our history, had we less prospect of the establishment of a despotism.

HE ISN'T A CANDIDATE.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The canvass for the next Presidency is going on with extraordinary vigor in all parts of the country; and one of the most interesting features of the agitation is the reply of Chief Justice Chase to the *Sun* which was published in the *Herald* of Saturday last. We had told the Chief Justice that in order to enter the Presidential race with a reasonable prospect of success, he must at once resign the office he now holds. The people of the United States, we informed him, do not like to think that the occupant of so elevated and so sacred a place as the bench of the Supreme Court is operating for the Presidency; and they will never approve the nomination of a candidate, no matter how great his moral and personal gifts, if he comes into the arena with the judge's gown still hanging about him. Let Judge Chase resign now, and his hopes of getting the Democratic nomination in 1872, and of being elected President, will be reasonable; but if he remains Chief Justice much longer he cannot be President.

Now this is first-rate advice, and every sensible politician in the country will say so. But the Chief Justice cannot make up his mind to take it, and beats about the bush instead of shooting the bird. In truth, it takes as much courage to lay aside the dignity and grandeur which surround a Chief Justice as it took for Cæsar to cross the Rubicon; but it is just as impossible for Judge Chase to become President without resigning as it would have been for Cæsar to become master of Rome without marching across that little stream. But ambition without courage is a fruitless ambition. When in other days General Grant used to play draw poker, he never feared to face the music, and he almost always won; but the man who dares not bet his bottom dollar to win a hundred or a thousand, had better not try his luck at that great American game. Just so, a Chief Justice who wants to be President, but hesitates to risk the Chief Justiceship on it, is likely to remain Chief Justice until somebody else is certain to be chosen President.

Judge Chase says, through the article of the *Herald*, that he has written no letter as a bid for the Presidency, "and that he carefully avoids entering into political matters or controversies." But he is for a universal amnesty to the Southern Rebels, so that "the wounds of the war may be healed." As the first result of this measure would certainly be that the Democracy would carry all the Southern States, this is very good policy for that party, and the Chief Justice proves himself a shrewd political manager by advocating it. But its successful adoption will not make him President if he persists in remaining Chief Justice.

There is a good deal of smartness, however, in giving out that he is not a candidate. That is the next best thing to resigning, but it is not enough. It is well for men like Mr. Seward, Mr. Colfax, Mr. John Quincy Adams, Mr. Pendleton, Mr. Hoffman, Governor Morton, Senator Sumner, or any other professed politician, to protest that they are not candidates; and our advice to them is to stick to it with all their might as long as they can. But Judge Chase is not on the same plane with them, and cannot be so long as he holds his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. That fact is an obstacle to his success; and if he is as wise as he is ambitious—and it is an honorable ambition—he will at once clear it out of the way. What is the use of his dawdling away his time in the dull formalities of a Court? His proper place is among the active statesmen of the country, and the sooner he returns to it the better.

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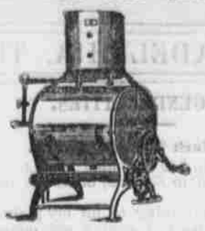

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$300,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$293,500·00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	135,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,600	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325·25 Cost, $1,093,604·25.	
	Real Estate	30,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,496·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·0
	Cash in bank $116,150·08	
	Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563·73
		$1,647,367·80

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Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

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TO OWNERS, AR

COUNCILS AND THE WATER.

Special Meeting of City Councils Yesterday Afternoon—Message of Mayor Fox—Full Discussion of the Subject—Account of the Proceedings.

The business done was this:

Select Branch.—President Stokley was in the chair, a full quorum of members present.

The first business in order was the reception of a written message from his Honor the Mayor. It was ready only at the last moment. It called attention to the necessity on the part of Councils for immediate attention to a supply of water to the city.

The annexed correspondence was also laid before the Chamber as collateral documents:

To the President and members of Select and Common Councils—Gentlemen: The following statement of facts connected with the difficulties of the Water Department during this period of unprecedented drought, and a few suggestions upon their future avoidance, are respectfully submitted for the information of your honorable bodies:

The first inconvenience felt was upon the 7th day of July, when we were called upon by the agents of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and requested to discontinue the working of all our wheels for a few hours of the day whenever the water was drawn down to a point "below the top surface of the dam."

This stoppage usually allowed sufficient water to accumulate in the dam to permit the whole or a part of the wheels to run for the balance of the day.

The stoppage was made daily, when requested by the Company, in deference to the terms of existing agreements between the corporation of the city of Philadelphia and the Schuylkill Navigation Company, the final agreement being dated June 14, 1824, which gives the Navigation Company the right to fasten up the gates or openings used to draw off the water, and whenever the water is drawn off below the top surface of the dam to keep the same fastened until the water shall again be raised as high as the top surface of the dam.

The Company, however, did not exercise this right in a peremptory manner, but politely requested it to be done, to which request we daily complied until, by the large fire at the Patterson stores and other causes, the reservoirs were drawn down so much that I considered it unsafe to suspend pumping, and on several days declined compliance with the request of the Company.

The supply of water in the river becoming rapidly so very limited as to cause alarm, and, deeming it my duty to attempt to keep it up by every possible means, a letter was addressed to the Navigation Company (a copy of which is appended), desiring them to suspend the lockage of any boats through the outlet lock at Fairmount, and also to draw down all the available water from the dams on the line of their works. This request was promptly complied with by the assistant president of the Company, and their works were closed at about five o'clock P. M. on Saturday, August 14, 1869, and have so remained; at the same time they have, by drawing the sluices in several of their dams, kept the water in Fairmount pool high enough to permit the working of a considerable part of our power for a portion of each day.

I have no hesitation in saying that, had the Company not acted in this manner, and chosen to keep their upper dams closed, the city would before this have been deprived of water.

The present drought has no precedent in the history of the Fairmount works, either in duration or alarming results, the nearest approach to it being thirty-one years since.

There are no adequate means within my knowledge by which the present difficulty can be immediately remedied; the future means are obvious. Attention has been called to them in a report made by a sub-committee of the Park Commission (of which I had the honor to be chairman), and presented to that body October 11, 1867.

It is not considered necessary, at this time, to do more than indicate the modes suggested by that report, as proper and feasible for increasing and improving the supply of water from the Schuylkill:

First. By the construction of a sewer from Manayunk to a point below the Fairmount dam.

Second. By the improvement of the water power to its fullest extent. (By substituting new and more economical wheels for the dilapidated wheels and pumps then in use.)

Third. By the erection of large auxiliary engines, to be used during the dry weather of summer, which might be so arranged as to be able to reach the water below the dam, in case any accident should happen to that important structure.

Fourth. Additional engines of large size at Spring Garden works, capable of supplying the Delaware reservoirs as well as their own.

Fifth. By the construction of very large distributing reservoirs or reservoir.

Sixth. The building of large retaining compensating reservoirs upon some of the streams at the head waters of the river.

Add to these the raising of Fairmount dam, whereby the amount of water wasted upon the wheels will be very much less to raise the same quantity as at present into the reservoir, and the works of the Navigation be largely improved and increased in value; and the substitution of inclined planes worked by steam power, in place of the present outlet lock, whereby the water now wasted from the dam for lockage of canal boats may be saved, and the business of the Navigation Company not be interrupted.

By these means, in my opinion, the future improvement of the water-power from the Schuylkill can be successfully accomplished; the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth suggestions requiring attention first.

I do not think that the unfortunate position in which we are now placed need impair our confidence in the Schuylkill as a source of supply, if the measures above indicated be taken advantage of.

The experience of former years shows that for ten to eleven months of the year the ordinary volume of water in the river is ample to drive all the wheels that can be placed in the old mill house; during the balance of the year they may be assisted, as required, by steam-power.

I may add that some of the means proposed in the above report have been anticipated and partly put into execution. One new turbine wheel has been erected and put in use, and another is in course of construction. A large Cornish engine has also been erected at the Spring Garden works, and has had a preliminary trial; the boilers intended for it are not yet ready for use.

Believing that your honorable bodies will refer the whole subject to the Committee on Water and this Department for early investigation, I have confined myself to a simple statement, merely intended for the present information of Councils.

Very respectfully, FRED. GRAFF,
Chief Engineer of the Water Department.
August 23, 1869.

Schuylkill Navigation Company's Office, August 11, 1869.—To Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Mayor of Philadelphia—Sir: Pursuant to resolution of the managers of this Company at a special meeting to-day, I have the honor to address you relative to a communication respecting the use of the water in Fairmount dam.

Inclosed is a copy of a communication which, by direction of the managers, I sent to the Chief Engineer of the Water Department on the 7th inst. Since then the evil has been steadily increasing.

To-day, in consequence of the refusal of the city to comply with an agreement not to draw the water below the level of the top of the dam, the navigation for loaded boats in Fairmount pool has been entirely suspended.

With the aid thus obtained by taking water belonging to the navigation, the city, after incurring heavy liability to all injured by this illegal obstruction of the public highway, may supply power to its machinery at the Fairmount Water-works for a short time longer. Should the drought continue there is little doubt that the entire water of the river would soon prove inadequate for that purpose. The result may be such a diminution of the supply of water to the city as will occasion great deprivation and suffering, and, in the event of fire, great disaster.

The managers have, therefore, instructed me to address you chiefly with a view to put you in possession of the main facts of the case, in hope that you may be able officially to urge the application of the proper remedy.

The most important of existing misapprehensions upon the subject is a belief that this Company claims the right to limit now the extent of the right of the city to use the water of the Schuylkill for distribution from its reservoirs. The Company have never made such claim. The (old) city corporation, under its grants from the Company, did claim such a right against the district of Spring Garden; but the Supreme Court decided against it, and established the law as it now stands, by which it is clear that the present city may draw from Fairmount pool all the water it needs for distribution from its reservoirs, at least as long as the quantity so drawn does not interfere with the use of the river as a highway—a period certainly very remote, and which possibly may never be reached at all.

But the use of the water-power created by the dam at Fairmount, or by any other dam on the Schuylkill Navigation, stands upon a different footing. The only right which the city has to such use of the water in Fairmount pool is derived by grant from this Company under the agreement. The supply of water in Fairmount pool would be sufficient, in periods of the greatest drought, for the wants both of the Navigation Company and the city, if the latter did not rely wholly upon that water for its *power* at the Fairmount Water-works. The quantity of water thus used is enormous.

The old breast wheels there consume nearly forty gallons as power for every gallon that they throw into the reservoirs. The turbines lately introduced consume twelve. It is solely, therefore, as a measure of economy, and to save the cost of an auxiliary steam-engine, to be used only in seasons of drought, or in event of accident to the dam, that the city now takes the water, and stops the navigation in the manner of which we complain.

The grant from the Company to the city, it will be seen, was most carefully confined within the limits by which the Company itself was restricted by its charter—which charter guards the rights of the public in the river as a highway, by providing that every such grant be so framed that it shall not at any time impede or interrupt the navigation. Accordingly, the grant to the city is only of "the water and water-power that shall remain after drawing off from the dam erected so much as may be necessary for the purposes of the navigation of said river, canal and locks;" and it provides also that "the city shall only have use of said water as, with the use thereof for the purposes of the navigation aforesaid, will not reduce it below the surface of said dam, and keep it so reduced."

We are happy to acknowledge that the city authorities of the Water-works have generally faithfully endeavored to carry out this agreement, and in compliance therewith have repeatedly shut off the water from their wheels when so requested by this Company. But on the other hand they have often, in what they naturally considered the discharge of their duty to the city, deliberately violated the agreement, and drawn down the water in the pool far below the stipulated point. Fortunately, until recently, the obstructions to the navigation thus occasioned have not at any one time been of very long duration, and the Company has therefore forborne to do more than remonstrate and urge upon the officers at Fairmount the recommendation of such measures as would prevent their recurrence.

By referring to the report of the Chief Engineer of the Water Department of January 28, 1864, of which a copy is inclosed, it will be seen that their remonstrances had the desired effect, in so far as that officer was concerned; and some of his recommendations of a remedy have from time to time been adopted by Councils.

The increase of consumption of water by the city, amounting at the Fairmount works during the past five years to over twenty-four per cent. for the months of June, July, August and September, has apparently far exceeded the means of supply during the periods of drought; and this increase of consumption is certain to keep pace with the growth of the city. If no additional means of supply are furnished the evil will soon be most formidable.

As already stated, it is now so great as to cause serious injury to this Company, and all parties interested in the navigation of the river. It is an evil full of peril also to the city; and if her interests alone are considered, and without any reference to those of this Company, they would seem to call for immediate measures to provide against its recurrence in future years.

A cessation of drought can alone relieve the difficulty involved in the stoppage either of the wheels at Fairmount or the navigation, at the present time. But the future is in the power of the city. Her duty to herself requires action; and that duty will not be considered the less urgent because it involves also the discharge of an undisputed legal obligation.

Referring to the Chief Engineer of the Water Department, to whose uniform desire to do everything in his power to lessen the evils complained of, we wish to bear the strongest testimony, for a confirmation of the statements here made, and expressing a willingness to give any further information that may be requested upon the subject, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. M. TILGHMAN, Secretary.

Office of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, No. 417 *Walnut street, Philadelphia, August* 7, 1869.—Frederick Graff, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Water Department of the city of Philadelphia—Dear Sir: The obstructions to the navigation of this Company caused by the action of your department in drawing the water of Fairmount pool below the level of the top of Fairmount dam have of late been so serious as to make it necessary on our part to use every effort to prevent their recurrence. With this view we propose soon to urge upon the proper authorities to provide a suitable steam engine, to be used in supplying the reservoirs of Fairmount during the few weeks in the year when the water power is insufficient for that purpose.

We propose this course in the first instance, rather than resort to legal proceedings, because we are aware that every effort on your part has been made to comply with the agreement between the city and the Company, under which alone the former derives its right to use the water of Fairmount pool as a motive power, and that the repeated violations of that agreement, by drawing off the water below the level of the dam, are frankly admitted, and are explained without being attempted to be legally justified, upon the ground that they were necessary in order to supply the city with water. The object of this note is simply to place upon record the above facts, and to express the hope that you will at the earliest moment call the attention of the watering committee to them, and urge upon that committee the adoption of such measures as are in your judgment best adapted to the case.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(for the Schuylkill Navigation Company,)
W. M. TILGHMAN.

Department for Supplying the City with Water, Chief Engineer's Office, 104 S. Fifth street, Philadelphia, August 14, 1869.—Charles W. Wharton, Esq., Assistant President Schuylkill Navigation Company—Dear Sir: As you are aware, the exigencies of the department have, for some days past, compelled it to draw water from Fairmount dam below the point stipulated in the agreement between the city and your Company. Although this has furnished much relief by enabling us not only to use the amount thus drawn, but also that which has been retained in the dam by the consequent stoppage of the passage of your loaded boats through the locks, yet at this time, owing to the continuance of the drought, and in part to an accident to one of the steam engines at the Schuylkill works, the supply in our reservoirs is so low as greatly to imperil not only the comfort but the safety of the city. Under these circumstances, I feel it my duty to make an earnest appeal to your Company not only to close the locks at Fairmount entirely, but also to draw off their dams above Fairmount to the utmost extent possible, and to keep your works in that condition until the present crisis is over. The question of indemnity to your Company for the loss it may sustain must, of necessity, be left open, it being out of my power to make any arrangement upon the subject, but I am persuaded you may rely with confidence on the authorities of the city to do full justice on the occasion. An immediate reply will greatly oblige FREDERICK GRAFF,
Chief Engineer of the Water Department.

Office Schuylkill Navigation Company, No. 714 *Walnut street, Philadelphia, August* 14, 1869.—Frederick Graff, Esq., Chief Engineer, W. D.—Dear Sir: In reply to yours of this date, just received, I have the honor to state that placing full reliance upon the city for indemnity against all losses and liabilities which this company may incur in consequence of a compliance with your request, I have, without awaiting the action of the managers, assumed the responsibility of acceding to it. I have accordingly given order by telegraph that the locks at Fairmount be forthwith closed, and the pools above drawn down to the greatest possible extent—the works to remain in this condition until the emergency to which you refer is over.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
CHARLES W. WHARTON,
Assistant President.

[Telegrams.] *Philadelphia, August* 14, 1869.—To James F. Smith, Reading, Pa: The necessities of the city for water are so great that, at the request of the Water Department, we have consented to close the Fairmount locks entirely, and also to draw down the dams above to the greatest possible extent, until the emergency is over. Mr. Graff, or his representative, will be at this office, and I request you to confer with them by telegraph, and give such orders as you may think best to carry out the object of the above arrangement, and supply water to the wheels at Fairmount. Answer immediately. CHARLES W. WHARTON,
Assistant President.

Reading, August 14, 1869.—To C. W. Wharton, Fairmount: I cannot do anything but mischief by drawing down the dams as proposed, because there will be no water to fill them up. JAMES F. SMITH.

Fairmount, August 14, 1869.—James F. Smith, Reading: Explain your meaning more fully. As the navigation is to be entirely suspended until the drought is over what harm will it do to draw down dams where such drawing will not injure boats? However, if you are clear that no water can be spared, say so. Mr. Wharton has gone home.
W. M. TILGHMAN.

Reading, August 14, 1869.—Hon. W. M. Tilghman, Fairmount: If navigation is to be suspended over the whole line then I can draw several dams without interfering with boats. Then if Mr. Graff will immediately put fifteen-inch high strips on Fairmount dam, to prevent water from going over, I can try the experiment of drawing down heavily. If there should be no rain, then this would give relief for two or three days; afterward the situation will be worse than now. Say what I shall do. Give me an answer right off. JAMES F. SMITH.

Fairmount, August 14, 1869.—James F. Smith, Reading: The water is now twelve or fifteen inches below top of Fairmount dam proper. Send on gradually all the water you can spare without injuring boats. The rate at which you can send it can, we suppose, be regulated to a certain extent by telegraph. Three days' supply may be vital to Philadelphia. W. M. TILGHMAN,
FRED. GRAFF.

Reading, August 14, 1869.—To Fairmount, from Reading: I will go and draw as much as I can or dare, to-night. JAMES F. SMITH.

Office of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, No. 417 *Walnut Street, Philadelphia, August* 21, 1869.—Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Mayor of the city of Philadelphia—Sir: Referring to my communication to you of the 11th instant, I have the honor to state that since that date a further correspondence has taken place between this Company and the Chief Engineer of the Water Department, of which copies are inclosed for your information as follows:

1869, August 14, F. Graff, Chief Engineer, to Charles W. Wharton, assistant president.
1869, August 14, C. W. Wharton to F. Graff.
1869, August 18, C. W. Wharton to F. Graff.
1869, August 18, F. Graff to C. W. Wharton.

Also, telegrams Nos. 1 to 5 inclusive, dated 14th instant. Respectfully,
W. M. TILGHMAN, Secretary.

Office of the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, August 23, 1869.—W. M. Tilghman, Esq., Secretary Schuylkill Navigation Company—Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt, in due course, of your letters of the 11th and 21st inst., with their several inclosures. The matters to which they refer have received my careful consideration, and will form the subject of a message from me to Councils this day. Very respectfully, yours,
DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor.

To His Honor Daniel M. Fox, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia: The subscribers, recognizing the importance of a full supply of water, beg leave to call your attention to the absence of the quantity requisite to answer the demands of our population for ordinary uses, and deploring the demand that would necessarily ensue from any extraordinary event, such as a calamitous fire, we beg to ask your aid and influence with the Water Department that they shall be induced to employ such instrumentality and machinery as will keep our reservoirs full and sufficient to meet any emergency.

Thomas C. Hill, President Reliance Insurance Company; G. W. Wood, Royal Insurance Company; W. D. Sherrerd & Co.; Thomas H. Montgomery, President Enterprise Insurance Company; Henry D. Montgomery, President Insurance Company of Pennsylvania; Charles Platt, Vice President Insurance Company of North America; Henry Lyiburn, Secretary Delaware Mutual Insurance Company; Atwood Smith, General Agent Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company; Richard S. Smith, President Union Mutual Insurance Company; W. G. Crowell, Secretary Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company; Thomas R. Maris, President American Fire Insurance Company.

[Circular.]—*Office of the Chief of Police of the City of Philadelphia, August* 16, 1869.—The Lieutenants of Police will at once detail a sufficient number of officers to visit every dwelling-house in their respective districts and urge upon the inhabitants the necessity of being economical in the use of the Schuylkill water. The lieutenants will personally call upon the proprietors of sugar refineries, dye works, factories and other large consumers of water, and represent to them the importance of checking the waste of the article in their establishments.

By order of the Mayor.
ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND,
Chief of Police.

[Special Order No. 8.]—*City of Philadelphia, August* 17, 1869.—In all cases of the violation of ordinances regulating the use of water in the city the police officers are directed to proceed forthwith, according to law, against the parties violating the same.

By order of the Mayor.
ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND,
Chief of Police.

Mr. King moved the reference of the message to the Committee on Water. Unanimously agreed to.

Mr. King offered a resolution, that Frederick Graff, H. P. M. Birkinbine, with two others to be by them selected, be appointed a commission to consider and report to Councils the best plan for supplying the city with water commensurate with the rapidly increasing growth of the city. The said commission shall make a thorough and full examination of the subject, and report to these Councils the result of their investigations, and shall be paid such compensation as shall hereafter be determined by these Councils.

Mr. Franciscus moved to refer the communication to the Committee on Water.

Mr. King earnestly asked that before this was done a report should be listened to from the Chief Engineer of the Water-works. To do otherwise would literally be egotism. The gentlemen proposed to be employed upon this matter were experts, authorized to employ two others. Let these gentlemen make the proper observation in detail, and no further scarcity of water, such as now exists, could ever occur. The speaker had been asked what the city would do in the existing case. His reply was, "I will do anything, will vote for anything that will give the required relief." What would prove the remedy the speaker knew not, excepting the means specified in his motion above.

Mr. Franciscus said that this Chamber was convened, not to appoint a commission, but to find the means to supply the city for the present with the water it needed. It was for this that the present meeting was called. What the people now want is not "commissions," but water. And this water they want at once. It will be time enough when this drought is over to discuss the question of water-works enlargement; what is now indispensable is an immediate supply.

Mr. Hodgdon, chairman of the Committee on Water, reported an ordinance appropriating $25,000 to the payment of damages to the Schuylkill Navigation Company for the loss of employment to their boats; such sum to be deducted from any award subsequently made to the Navigation in consequence of such loss.

Mr. Hodgdon explained that for some days past all the water of the navigation had been turned to the use of the Water Department. There were some five hundred boats lying high and dry, to which they could give no water. The boatmen are deprived of employment for the present at least.

Mr. King opposed the appropriation in the present shape. He thought that the $25,000 would be as well spent by the Committee of Councils as by special commission.

Mr. Smith read a letter upon the subject, showing that five hundred boats are now lying high and dry. Many of these people have their families with them upon their boats. They are in the main penniless. The Navigation has been sending them money and fodder. The officers of the Company have been self-sacrificing in the matter. Their operations have long been stopped, yet their expenses have not for a day been diminished from the usual rate. Give them this $25,000, and from any future award of damages the amount will be deducted.

Mr. King could not see the force of this argument. Mr. Hodgdon is a most careful member. He has investigated the case, and these people have certainly been injured. A law suit looms up in the distance. We are anticipating it, and rendering a verdict of "guilty" by giving in advance of a verdict the sum of $25,000 for damages sustained by the Navigation for the period of just nine days.

Mr. Cattell deemed the appropriation but proper and just. The Navigation shut its locks and opened its dams, gave up its own business, and relinquished all its interests to the interests of the city. They bring no suit for damages; they go honorably to the city. They have a large number of employes, who, if not restrained by high-toned motives, might break through the locks, which now supply the city with water from the canal, and pass on their boats. They could do so if they pleased. They are waiting to see what Councils will do. Who will say that the Schuylkill Navigation ought not to be compensated for the suspension of their business?

Mr. Plumly approved of the resolution. Many people will now learn for the first time that Philadelphia is supplied with water by a private corporation. The damages done to this corporation would probably be fixed by a court at a quarter million of dollars. Even temporarily to satisfy such a power $25 000 is but a tithe of what should be claimed by them.

Mr. Stokley said that these boatmen could not push out the gates of the locks. The topography of the canal prevented any such procedure if it were undertaken.

Mr. Smith thought that the Schuylkill Navigation Company, if Councils refused this, their reasonable request, would be justified in closing every leak in their works clear down to the city of Philadelphia.

Mr. Plumly remarked that the city would largely be gainers, and would simply manifest their magnanimity, by the appropriation of the $25,000 desired for the payment of damages.

Mr. Duffy thought that we wanted water in the basins. The present object was to get it there. There is water enough in the Schuylkill.

Mr. Plumly. This afternoon the Hope Engine Company will test their skill in pumping water into the reservoir. It will be time enough to make appropriations when such means have failed.

Mr. Hancock thought the whole subject a farce. If the Navigation Company want $25,000 they can raise it in ten minutes in the street. If at a regular meeting they come here with a claim of $100,000 damages the speaker would vote to pay it. He was not willing to go home and tell his constituents to-night that he had given away $25,000 of the city's money until the Navigation Company had personally come forward, and, at a regular meeting, presented their claim.

Mr. Fox said he had been absent from the city for several weeks, but the eighteen gentlemen of the committee were of such a class that he should give his entire support to the wishes of that committee.

The bill then passed without a dissentient vote.

Mr. Franciscus then offered a resolution authorizing the Chief Engineer of the Water Department to use any and all means that he may deem advisable for the supply of water to the city, either by portable steam engines or other means. He withdrew it upon learning of the passage of a resolution to like effect in Common Council. [See Common Council report.]

Mr. Plumly objected to both resolutions as superfluous, redundant and unnecessary.

The amendment was lost; the resolution then passed.

Mr. King's resolution, to appoint a commission as above, upon the best plan for supplying the city with water, was then called up.

Mr. Franciscus with increased earnestness pressed a reference of this subject to the Committee on Water. A corresponding bill in the other Chamber had just been so referred.

Mr. Smith didn't care for what Common Council did. This commission would probably select as the two coadjutors the chief engineers of St. Louis and of the Croton Water Department in New York. The cost might not be more than $10,000; let gentlemen willing to vote $100,000 to the Navigation evince their sincerity by voting for this small amount.

Mr. Marcus deprecated such precipitate legislation in so large a direction. In two weeks the Chamber will resume its regular meetings. Let not the city prematurely create what may prove a seriously expensive commission.

The motion to refer to the Committee on Water was agreed to by a large majority of votes.

A resolution of condolence upon the death of the late Alexander Harper was concurred in.

Adjourned.

Common Branch.—This branch of Councils met in Supreme Court room yesterday. The body was called to order at 3 o'clock by Joseph F. Marcer, in the chair.

The call of the Mayor was read, stating the reason therefor.

A lengthy communication from the Mayor was presented and read. Also, a communication from the Chief Engineer of the Water-works.

Mr. Willets offered a resolution instructing the Chief Engineer to inquire into the feasibility of employing the steam engines to fill the basins.

Mr. Hanna moved to refer to the Committee on Water. Carried.

Mr. H. Huhn offered a resolution to appoint a joint committee of five from each Chamber for the purpose of taking into consideration the feasibility of using the waters of the Lehigh or other streams for supplying the city with water. Referred.

Mr. Huhn offered an ordinance making an appropriation of $100,000 for the purpose of procuring an auxiliary steam engine to supply a sufficient quantity of water to the city. Referred.

Mr. Bardsley offered the following:

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and he is hereby instructed to adopt any temporary measures his judgment may suggest to remedy the present scarcity of water.

Mr. Kline moved to amend by adding by and with the consent of the Committee on Water.

The yeas and nays were called, and stood 22 for to 17 against.

Mr. Shoemaker moved to amend by adding provided the same can be done without stopping the hydrants in any dwelling-houses, and the expense incurred not to exceed $25,000.

The amendment carried, and on the motion being read as amended it was carried.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution appointing Messrs. Graff and Birkinbine, together with two others to be selected by them, a commission to inquire into and make a report on the best method of supplying the city with water.

Referred to the Committee on Water-works.

Mr. Martin offered the following resolution of condolence on the death of Alexander J. Harper:

Whereas, These Councils being informed of the death of Alexander J. Harper, Esq., who for nine years was a member of Common Council, and one year president of said body, and feeling that it is due to the many virtues that deceased possessed, that said Councils should, with becoming respect to his memory, and sympathizing with his relatives and friends in their bereavement, show by our action the esteem and respect that deceased was held by us; therefore,

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, that we sincerely deplore the loss by death of our esteemed late fellow member, Alexander J. Harper, Esq., who for many years was a member of Common Council, and by his sterling integrity, honesty, and capability endeared himself to us as members, and believing that the community have lost a faithful, honest and tried friend, and his aged parents a true and constant son.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased our united sympathy and condolence in their sad affliction.

Resolved, That the clerks of Councils be directed to have prepared a copy of the above preamble and resolutions, and transmit the same to the family of deceased.

Mr. Miller offered a resolution requesting the Chief Engineer to try the effect of the steam engines in filling the reservoirs. Agreed to.

Mr. Huhn moved that when Councils adjourn it do so to meet on Tuesday next. Postponed for the present, till the bill from Select Council was read.

A report from the Committee on Water was received from Select Council, with an ordinance annexed, making an appropriation of $25,000 to pay the Schuylkill Navigation Company for supplying the city with water. Agreed to. Adjourned.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening at the hall, No. 1210 Chesnut street, Peter B. Simons, President, in the chair. The essay of the evening was read by J. H. Coyle, on the subject of "Sabbath-school Machinery." The subject for discussion, "Is the modern arrangement for conducting Sabbath-schools adequate to the work before us?" was engaged in by several members. Twenty new members were elected to the Association, after which the meeting adjourned.

—A meeting of the superintendents of power looms in use in the district extending from Poplar street, north to Hart's lane, and from Broad street east to the Delaware river, was held last evening at Front and Master streets. It was stated that there are employed in this district about 1800 looms, and that the business of the superintendents is to keep the looms in working order. The average wages received by the superintendents is from $16 to $25 per week. The organization is about four years old, and has for its officers—President, D. W. Taylor; Vice-President, D. Donahue; Recording Secretary, Frank McKeever; Financial Secretary, William Coddington; Treasurer, John Hurl. The employes in this district number about 1000.

—The distillery of John M. Kelly, northwest corner of Twelfth and Buttonwood streets, has been seized because of assumed irregularity in the mode of conducting the business. Supervisor Fulton has ordered the seizure of White, Hentz & Co.'s rectifying establishment, No. 222 N. Second street, not on the ground of fraud, but because it is within 600 feet of a distillery, and the assessor of the First district has, for that reason, refused to assess it, consequently no license has been granted. The firm, some months ago, commenced proceedings to compel the assessor to assess the rectifying house. The old assessor finally did so, but the new one refuses, and he has been sued for damages, which are laid at $5000.

—General Jacob Zielin, of the Marine Corps of the United States, whose headquarters are in Washington, paid an official visit to the Philadelphia Navy Yard yesterday, and was received with the customary salute. Soon after the General inspected the several companies of marines at the yard.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 133⅛.

—A death occurred in New York yesterday from Asiatic cholera.

—Captain Shaw yesterday inspected the Baltimore Fire Department.

—An illicit whisky distillery was seized in the Fifth Ward of Brooklyn yesterday.

—The Christian Church, lately built at Seymour, Indiana, was burned down yesterday.

—Another lock is to be placed on each of the vault doors of the Treasury Department.

—The Treasury Department saves $50,000 per month by the late dismissal of unnecessary clerks.

—On Sunday night Joseph Herrick was stabbed and fatally injured at Albany, N. Y. Adam Simmer and Bastian Dollar are under arrest charged with the offense.

—George Barnacle and his wife, a newly married couple, of Louisville, Ky., yesterday drank themselves insane, and finished the job by imbibing beer treated with morphine and arsenic. Result—a dead couple.

—The Democratic Carbon County Convention assembled at Mauch Chunk yesterday, and elected delegates to the Senatorial Conference, who will favor the nomination of the Hon. A. G. Brodhead, of Mauch Chunk.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Trial of a Steam Fire Engine.

The mooted question of whether steam fire engines could be made available in pumping water into the Fairmount reservoir from the Fairmount dam was put to a practical test yesterday afternoon. Chief Engineer Downey detailed the Hope Fire Engine to proceed to Fairmount and make the experiment. The steamer reached the steamboat landing just north of the Water Works about 5 o'clock, and proceeded to the trial in the presence of a number of members of Councils, city officials, engineers, and a good gathering of spectators generally.

Considerable delay was experienced in dragging the hose through which the water was to be forced to the top of Fairmount. This hose was pulled up the steep ascent in as direct a line as the formation of the ground would allow, and when the nozzle end was in close proximity to the reservoir the engine got up steam and proceeded to force water from the river. The first attempt was a failure, in consequence of the hose bursting in some weak point before the water reached the reservoir. A second and a third attempt failed from similar causes, but on the fourth trial, the line of hose being in perfectly sound condition, the steamer got fairly to work, and in the course of an hour, with a pressure of seventy pounds of steam, water was forced into the reservoir at the rate of about four hundred gallons per minute.

This would make for one engine about 24,000 gallons per hour, or 288,000 gallons in twelve hours. If the entire Fire Department were brought into requisition, consisting of forty-six steam engines, the amount of water pumped would be 13,248,000 gallons of water in twelve hours. During the month of August about 25,000,000 gallons is the average daily consumption, and supposing each engine of the Fire Department capable of doing for twelve hours the work performed by the Hope yesterday, during her short trial, it follows that the steam engines are capable of pumping into Fairmount reservoir something less than half of the daily demands made on the Fairmount works. During the time the Hope was in service yesterday the hose leading to the reservoir was about two-thirds full of water.

It appears from yesterday's experiment that the principal question is strength of hose, as far as availability of steam fire engines is concerned in the present dilemma. It is thought that there would be no great difficulty in placing galvanized iron pipes from the foot to the top of Fairmount, and let the steamers force water through these pipes.

This afternoon the experiment will be renewed, and three steam engines will be detailed for duty at Fairmount by Chief Engineer Downey.

GETTYSBURG.

The Coming Reunion on the Battle Field—The Rebel Generals who Decline.

Invitations were issued to the following Confederate officers to attend the Gettysburg reunion:—

General Robert E. Lee, General John B. Wood, commanding Right Division of General Longstreet's corps; General James Longstreet, General Jubal Early, General Rhodes, General R. E. Johnston, General R. Newell, General S. D. Pickett, General G. H. Stuart, General Wade Hampton, General H. Heth, General Kemper, Major H. K. Douglass, General James A. Walker, General William Smith, known as "Extra Billy;" General John S. Mosoby, General R. D. Lilly, General J. K. Trimble, and General J. D. Imboden.

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE DECLINES.

The following are the only answers from these Confederate Generals:—

LEXINGTON, Va., Aug. 5, 1869.—Dear Sir:—Absence from Lexington has prevented my receiving until to-day your letter of the 26th ult., inclosing an invitation from the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, to attend a meeting of the officers engaged in that battle at Gettysburg, for the purpose of marking upon the ground by enduring memorials of granite the position and movements of the armies on the field. My engagements will not permit me to be present. I believe, if there, I could not add anything material to the information existing on the subject. I think it wiser, moreover, not to keep open the sores of war, but to follow the examples of those nations who endeavored to obliterate the marks of civil strife, to commit to oblivion the feelings it engendered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE.

FITZ-HUGH LEE'S OPINION.

RICHLAND, Stafford county, Va., Aug. 14, 1869.—Hon. D. McConaghy, Secretary Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association:—Dear Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, through General R. E. Lee, at Lexington, of a hospitable invitation to attend the "reunion" of the principal officers of the two armies that fought for the field of Gettysburg. It will not be in my power to be present at the time indicated, viz., last week in August. My division of cavalry reached Gettysburg on the afternoon of the 2d July, 1863, was placed upon the left of our army, together with General Wade Hampton's division, the whole being under the command of General J. E. B. Stuart, General Lee's Chief of Cavalry, at that time; fought during the 3d with the cavalry upon the right flank of the ("your" struck out and following substituted) Federal army. Stuart, Hampton, and I had been absent from the army with our cavalry from the time it left Virginia until the above time. Any information that I may possess on the subject matter of your communication will be cheerfully rendered. I rather think, though, and I write it in all kindness, sir, that if the nation is to continue as a whole, it is better to forget and forgive rather than perpetuate in granite proofs of its civil wars. Sincerely thanking you and your Association for the conciliatory spirit which prompted a courteous invitation, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, FITZ-HUGH LEE.

GENERAL LONGSTREET'S LETTER.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 12, 1869.—Dear Sir:—Your interesting letter, of the 30th ultimo, via Saratoga, is just received. A few days previous, I wrote to advise you that important affairs would detain me in the city during the season. In reply to your inquiry as to the best mode of securing the assistance of the Southern gentlemen in marking the different points of the field, I can only answer for myself. Other persons, residents of this city, who were there, are now absent, or I should consult them and send you their views. I would be pleased to visit Gettysburg at any time when I can leave New Orleans, but I do not think it possible for me to do so this year. I would prefer to make the visit with as many persons as can be gotten there, but if I can only do so by myself, I would prefer such a visit rather than none, if I would be likely to find some one there to assist me in marking the points and lines of the field. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES LONGSTREET.

Evening Telegraph

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1869.

THE WATER QUESTION.

The documents submitted to Councils yesterday place in a clear light the events connected with the existing scarcity of water in the Fairmount Reservoirs. Mayor Fox discussed the whole question not only in an able, but an earnest, candid, and creditable spirit; and as his views and recommendations substantially accord with those of the Chief Engineer, we hope that no petty partisan issue will hereafter be raised on a subject in which men of all parties are equally interested.

It will be seen by the correspondence with the Schuylkill Navigation Company that that corporation promptly came to the relief of the city in the hour of its greatest peril. Instead of insisting upon the stringent execution of the contract which requires the Fairmount Water Works to suspend operations whenever the water falls below the breast of the dam, they closed their locks and freely placed the contents of their pools at the disposal of the Chief Engineer. By this action they not only lost revenue at an important season, but they subjected to serious damage and inconvenience hundreds of boatmen, and it was for their immediate relief mainly that the appropriation of $25,000 to the Schuylkill Navigation Company was passed yesterday.

The only other resolution which was adopted authorized the Chief Engineer, with the consent of the Water Department, to adopt any temporary measures his judgment may approve to remedy the present scarcity, provided the expense does not exceed $25,000, and that the hydrants in and for dwelling-houses shall not be stopped. This measure may not be intrinsically of much importance, except as an evidence of the disposition and temper of Councils, yet it will no doubt incite the Engineer to renewed exertions, and fully justify him in giving a fair trial to the steam-fire-engine project, which now promises to be attended with considerable success.

So far as the future is concerned, Councils were not prepared yesterday for definite action. All propositions were referred to the Water Committee, which was perhaps the wisest course, but we fervently hope that they will not be suffered to sleep there. A disposition was shown by a few of the members to do less than the emergency required, and by others to do more than is necessary; but, on the whole, a wise and prudent spirit prevailed. There are, however, two plain dangers to be averted—first, prolonged inaction or indecision until it becomes too late to remedy the present defects by next summer, and, second, the consideration of expensive and extravagant schemes for seeking a new source of water-supply for the city.

The evils of neglect are so appalling that we should agree with the Mayor that apprehensions on this score cannot be well founded, if past experience did not justify them. Auxiliary engines are not only necessary now, but they have been necessary for years, and scarcely a summer has passed without the city being obliged to use more water for water power than her authorities are entitled to demand by the existing contracts. Philadelphia has long been equally at the mercy of a great freshet or a prolonged drought. No new facts are developed by the present scarcity; but as it has helped to familiarize the entire public with the deplorable deficiencies of the present system, new delays will now be more inexcusable than ever. The Mayor well says, in view of the repeated recommendations of Chief Engineers, that it is surprising that auxiliary steam engines were not erected at Fairmount long ago, "in view of the mere possibility of accident at Fairmount dam." But the danger is that, as there have been delays in the past there will be delays in the future; and that while Councilmen debate or ignore a subject in which the whole city has such a vital interest, months will swiftly fly by, and the burning rays of another summer beam upon us before the necessary new machinery is in working order.

This danger is intensified by the proposition introduced into both branches of Councils yesterday for the appointment of a new commission to consider the water question. But a short time ago a commission thoroughly examined and reported on this subject in a manner that is entirely satisfactory to the Mayor, the Chief Engineer, and to the public generally. It is not necessary to adopt all their suggestions immediately. We can postpone for the present the construction of a sewer from Manayunk to a point below the Fairmount dam, and the proposed substitution of inclined planes for the outlet lock in the Schuylkill; but the general idea of utilizing larger quantities of the waters of that stream at all seasons cannot be too closely adhered to. None of the projects for bringing water from a great distance by expensive aqueducts deserve serious consideration at this juncture. In the present financial condition of the city, they are impracticable on the one hand, and totally unnecessary on the other. Even if ten or fifteen millions of dollars were expended to bring supplies from the Lehigh or the headwaters of the Delaware, we would certainly get no larger and scarcely a better supply than that which the Schuylkill now delivers without expense at the base of our reservoirs. What we need is a remedy of the minor defects of the present system, not its abandonment. The expensive aqueducts which are required by other cities are fortunately not needed here; and it would be the height of folly to pile a mountain of useless debt on the shoulders of the taxpayers, who are already too heavily burdened.

'Like a scurvy politician seem
To see the things thou dost not!"

Such is the quaint and pointed caption which we find at the head of the first article in the Boston *Gazette* of March 12, 1770, a tattered, threadbare copy of which lies before us as we write. The article in question, as far as we can decipher it, appears to be a forcible argument in favor of the separation of the colonies from the mother country, in response to a counter argument from a Tory source in a previous issue of the Boston *Chronicle*. The revolutionary writer not only attempts to bolster up his cause by substantial argument, but indulges in an abuse of his antagonist in terms that recall the bitterness with which Parson Brownlow was accustomed in the late civil war to belabor the Rebel sympathizers of East Tennessee. He crushes his opponent with irrefutable arguments, and then, when he has placed him *hors de combat*, accuses him of being "guilty of impertinence, absurdity, sophistry, and falsehood," and finally dismisses him with the intimation that "matters of greater importance than viewing his defects and deformities" claim instant attention.

This curious document affords a striking illustration of the rancor which, even at this early period—full six years before the Declaration of Independence—had entered into the contest between the colonies and the mother country. This, in itself, would prove a profitable theme for discussion, but we desire at present to attend to a point which is incidentally made by the indignant and zealous advocate of independence. He defies his antagonist to offer the least shadow of evidence that he "would convert *every* province or island, *however insignificant* some of them may be, into *separate* and *distinct* States."

From this passage it would appear that the Tory writers of the day were hard pushed for argument, and in their dilemma hit upon the device of accusing the advocates of independence of a desire not only to cut the colonies loose from the mother country, but to split them up into an infinitude of sovereignties, without any common bond of union. As soon as the ties which had bound them to the British crown had been effectually severed, the very spirit which the writer in the Boston *Gazette* so indignantly repudiated was manifested by many of the leading men of the new nationality. Even during the darkest days of the conflict which terminated in a separation from England, Pennsylvania was jealous of New York, and Rhode Island looked upon Massachusetts with undisguised distrust. The common danger and the necessity of providing for the common security sufficed, however, to keep the thirteen rebellious colonies in the line until that common danger was past. Then followed the trying ordeal of the Confederation, during which the spirit of local independence had such full play and sway that the Union was the merest farce of an abstract theory; and not until it was conclusively proven, by the bitterness of experience, that the common welfare of all the States demanded a "more perfect Union," as the only practicable way of establishing justice, insuring domestic tranquillity, providing for the common defense, promoting the general welfare, and securing the blessings of liberty to the people of the country and their posterity for all time to come, was public sentiment prepared to concede and accept the compromises of the Federal Constitution.

But three quarters of a century under this constitution did not suffice to eradicate the vicious principle of local sovereignty which the Tory writer of 1770 had hurled in the face of his assailant. The man-selling aristocracy of the South clung to this principle with wonderful tenacity, for the simple reason that it appeared, early in the history of the country, to be the only safeguard of the infamous and blighting institution which they upheld. And when the voice of the majority at last signified that the further extension of this peculiar institution was impossible, and elevated Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency by way of giving emphasis to the sentiment, the man-sellers threw off the mask; declared that the "more perfect union" to which their forefathers, and themselves in turn, had sworn allegiance, was even less perfect than the mere farce of a Union which had preceded it; and appealed to the sword to decide the issue of local against national sovereignty. Vicksburg, Gettysburg, and Appomattox were more effective than the sobe teachings of history, and at last the taunt of the Tory writer of 1770 has been disproved. The election of General Grant to the Presidency confirmed and emphasized the verdict of the battle-field; and, despite the unreasonable twaddle with which the Democratic press daily floods the country, the great and good work of drawing still closer the ties between the States and the people who compose them is steadily progressing. The "more perfect Union" is fast becoming a living reality; the Constitution which was framed by our fathers to form it, to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," has ceased at last to be a mere string of glittering generalities.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA.

The information which was published yesterday about the negotiations between the United States and Spain for the acknowledgment by the latter of the independence of Cuba, on the basis of a sum of money, the payment of which is to be guaranteed by the United States, is denied this morning, and we are consequently as much in the dark as ever as to whether our Government has really taken any steps towards persuading Spain to relinquish Cuba on peaceable, and what must certainly be considered very advantageous, terms. Rumors of such negotiations have been prevalent for some time past, but nothing definite could be learned about them, and although it has been denied that the United States has moved in the matter, it would not be a matter for surprise if at any time intelligence should be received of the truth of the reports. It is conceded on all sides that the best thing that Spain can do is to get rid of Cuba as quickly as possible, and if she can obtain the payment of a good round sum for so doing she will be particularly fortunate. This is the view taken by the English and French journals, and while their emphatic expressions of opinion on the subject suggest that their advocacy is prompted by other motives than the good of the Cubans and a desire to add this rich and fertile island to the possessions of the United States, yet it is certain that but one line of policy is open for Spain in the matter, and nothing but foolish pride will make her hesitate to adopt it. It is becoming more and more evident every day that the ability of the Spaniards to hold Cuba is decreasing; they have their home troubles to attend to, which promise to keep their hands full; they are unable to send an adequate force to Cuba to put down the patriots, and the prospects of the representatives of Spanish authority already there are becoming more and more gloomy. In conducting such negotiations as those which have been mentioned, secrecy is of course required until the final consummation of the bargain, if for no other reason than that the unpopularity of the measure among the Spanish people might make the Government recede even from what it considered the most politic course that could be adopted. In the present impoverished condition of the Spanish treasury, the payment of several millions of dollars by the Cubans would be particularly acceptable, while, as the matter now stands, fighting the insurrectionists causes a drain on the national treasury that it is little able to bear.

It seems scarcely possible that Cuba can ever again resume her old position of a colony of Spain, and a grand field for Spanish office-holders to make fortunes in; and if her independence can be obtained through the friendly offices of the United States, the first step towards adding another State to the Union will be taken, and we will obtain what we have long desired, a possession in the Antilles that will give us entire control of the Gulf of Mexico, and make it emphatically an American lake. This is an exceedingly important consideration, as was sufficiently proved during the Rebellion; and while we do not care to invest money just at present in acquiring new territory, the acquisition of one of the more prominent West India islands is something that our Government ought to keep steadily in mind, and be ready to avail itself of any opportunities that may offer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESTNUT Street. 2 4§

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($60,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist, No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, No. 678 BROADWAY, New York, No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston. Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers. 5 12§

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS. OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN. The Union Republican State Central Committee have made arrangements for Mass Meetings as follows, viz.:— Troy, Bradford county, September 4, 1869. Towanda, " " 6, " Governor JOHN W. GEARY and the Hon. JOHN SCOTT have been invited to address these meetings, and have consented to be present on both occasions. JOHN COVODE, Chairman. W. J. P. WHITE, G. W. HAMERSLY, M. L. QUAY, S. F. GWINNER, } Secretaries. 8 21 3t

YANKEE GREEN CORN CUTTERS, for table and kitchen use, give you the healthy pulp without the indigestible hull. Various styles and prices, from 25 cents up, for sale at all the house-furnishing stores. 8 7*

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26§

JOSE POEY, Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueva (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817. DR. JOSEPH POEY, Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street. Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

MERCANTILE LIBRARY, TENTH Street, above Chesnut.—On MONDAY, 23d instant, and until further notice, the Newspaper Room will be opened at half-past 7 o'clock A. M. The Library Room will be opened at 9 o'clock as heretofore. 8 21 stu 2t

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS. — "HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [24 tu th f s] For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 tf 1

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY. GENUINE AND PURE French White Preserving Brandy, Imported direct, and for sale by SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT, 7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

NEW SPICED SALMON, FIRST OF THE SEASON. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK. WALTER S. GRIFFITH, President. A solid, safe, and reliable Company. Assets over two million dollars ($2,000,000), most securely invested, and rapidly increasing. A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000. Persons contemplating assurance on their lives are invited to examine the literature of the Company, which may be had at the Philadelphia office, Southwest corner of FOURTH and LIBRARY Streets. 6 2 thstu3m B. K. ESLER, General Agent.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Massachusetts Democracy—They Select John Quincy Adams for Governor—General Seigle Loses a Limb—European Quotations.

FROM NEW ENGLAND

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention—Hon. John Quincy Adams Chosen for Governor.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Worcester, Mass., Aug. 24.—The Democratic State Concention met here at noon to-day. It is well attended. Hon. C. L. Woodbury, of Boston, was chosen President. After having stated the work of the convention, he said that the fact that man is capable of self-government must be acknowledged. No man is his brother's keeper. In Massachusetts and in the Union the great question is, "Shall the American continent be ruled by the American people?" The Monroe doctrine was then strongly contended for by Mr. Woodbury, and the immediate freedom of the Canadas and Cuba, and their ultimate annexation to the United States, earnestly advocated.

Passing to subjects nearer home, he came to the questions that were directly at issue in this Commonwealth. These issues affect the whole people of the State, and we meet, he said, to plan a campaign that shall redeem us from the overwhelming disgrace that the Republican party has suddenly brought upon us. He then spoke of the action of the people in enacting the license law of 1867, and of its repeal in 1869, contending that no Legislature had the right to prescribe what we shall eat or what we shall drink, and when it does so, its action is simply despotism.

After the appointment of various committees, on motion of Mr. Aspinwall, of Brookline, Hon. John Quincy Adams was unanimously nominated for Governor.

President Grant Expected in Concord.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Concord, N. H., Aug. 24.—President Grant is expected here to-morrow about 3 P. M. There will be a reception in the State House, and he will be the guest of Governor Stearns over night. On Thursday he will visit the Crawford House at the White Mountains Notch, stopping there that night. On Friday he will ascend Mount Washington.

Arrival of the Novelty—Drowning Accident.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Boston, Aug. 24.—The brig Novelty arrived here to-day, on her second voyage from Matanzas, with 87,000 gallons of molasses in bulk.

John D. Shute, sixty years of age, was drowned while bathing near the Dorchester line last evening. He leaves a widow and three children in Lynn.

FROM NEW YORK.

Drowned—General Seigle Loses a Leg.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Rochester, Aug. 24.—Mrs. John Ferry, of Charlotteville, in a fit of insanity, threw herself into the Genesee river this morning, and was drowned. General Seigle, returning from Buffalo with the Mannerchor, from a visit to the Liedertafel Society, fell from the train, and the cars passed over one of his legs.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

London, Aug. 24—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 93⅜, and for account, 93½. American securities dull; 5-20s, of 1862, 84½; of 1865, old, 83½, and of 1867, 82⅞; 10-40s, 76.

Liverpool, Aug. 24—2 P. M.—Upland cotton, 13⅜ @13¾d.; Orleans, 13½d.@14d. Corn, 31s 6d.

THE TREASURY.

An Experiment at Picking the Locks on the Vault Doors.

From the Washington Star of last evening.

An experiment made at the Treasury Department on Saturday last, by consent of Treasury officials, developed the startling fact that there is not a lock in the department which may not be picked with comparative ease. Some time ago Mr. A. B. Mullet, the Supervising Architect, was informed by Mr. James Sargent, of Rochester, New York, that the combination locks adopted by the Government and in general use, not only in the vaults at the Treasury building, but in those of the public buildings and banks throughout the country, could be opened with ease without injuring the locks or attracting attention, and that he was ready at any time to prove this assertion. Mr. Mullet was doubtful, and he told Mr. Sargent to come on and try the experiment, and said one of Dodd's Eureka combination locks would first be submitted to his skill. In the meantime the country has been startled by some of the most daring robberies ever recorded, and bank vaults that were supposed to be burglar-proof have been opened with the greatest ease, and the public mind has been awakened to a sense of the insecurity of the locks of our public depositories. On Saturday Mr. Sargent arrived here, and called upon Mr. Mullet to give him an illustration, not so much of his skill as a lock-picker as of the ease with which the "unpickable locks" in the Treasury could be opened. He commenced operations on the safe used by Mr. Mullet, and in one hour and seven minutes, and without any noise, had the same access to the interior of the safe that Mr. Mullet had with his knowledge of the combination to which his lock was set. General Spinner, the custodian of the funds, was notified of what had been done, and hastened to the room of Mr. Mullet, where Mr. Sargent again gave him proof of the insecurity of the locks. It is General Spinner's custom to try every door of the vaults and safes of his office after office hours, and on Saturday, after Mr. Sargent's experiment, he spent a little extra time in examining the exterior mechanism of the different parts of the safe as he passed from room to room. He will now have every lock thoroughly examined, and efforts will at once be made to secure some sort of a lock that will be burglar-proof.

IMPORTANT TO COAL CONSUMERS.—Save 20 per cent. in the cost of your Fuel. Buy Broad Top SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL at $6½ to $7 per ton, instead of paying $9 for Anthracite. In Europe no other than BITUMINOUS COALS are used, and in Pittsburg and the West soft coals are used exclusively. *Then why can't we do the same in Philadelphia?* Broad Top Coal is a free burning SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL, and is admirably adapted for STEAM PURPOSES, and for the GRATE, the FURNACE, the RANGE, and the STOVE. Is it not your duty, therefore, to lay aside *prejudice* with Anthracite at its present EXORBITANT RATE, and TRY if you cannot use Broad Top and other similar good coals, and thus save at least $2 per ton in the cost of your fuel? Buy the Lump size, and when necessary break it as required. Broad Top Coal can be had of the undersigned, and most of the other Coal dealers. Be sure and ask for the Broad Top Coal. POWELTON COAL AND IRON CO., S. W. cor. Front and Walnut. S. C. FORD & CO., Reading Railroad and Second street turnpike. GEORGE A. HEBERTON, Chesnut and Thirty-third streets. R. B. WIGTON, Walnut street, below Dock. KEMBALL COAL & IRON CO., No. 325 Walnut street. GEORGE MEARS, No. 313½ Walnut street. 8 7 stuth 1m4p

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESpectfully inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE. With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country. 8 4 1stsurp1 E. S. EARLEY

CLOTHING.

OUR MOTTO.

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

Is Still Our Motto!

YOU OUGHT TO SEE THE GOODS WE'VE GOT, OH! THE AUGUST SUN SHINES HOT, HOT, HOT, OH! FINE CLOTHES, CHEAP! A SPLENDID LOT! OH! AND "CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!" IS STILL OUR MOTTO!!!! WE ARE DETERMINED THAT NOBODY SHALL GO WITHOUT GOOD SUMMER CLOTHES. WE ARE DETERMINED TO RUSH OFF OUR SUMMER STOCK REGARDLESS OF PRICE! WE ARE DETERMINED TO SATISFY ALL GOOD FOLKS WHO WANT GOOD CLOTHES!! WE ARE DETERMINED NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD BY ANYBODY AT ALL, SO, COME! COME! COME! TO THE GREAT BROWN HALL OF ROCKHILL & WILSON, NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

DREXEL & CO. NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, American and Foreign BANKERS, ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe. Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge. DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., DREXEL, HARJES & CO., New York. Paris. [3 10 4

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., WILL BE OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 20. TERMS MODERATE. For rooms, terms, &c., address THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor. Carl Sentz' Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 8 1 1m

JOHN METZ'S INLET HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY. Purest brands of Liquors. 7 2 2m

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE), Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests. JOSEPH H. BORTON. 8 2 1m Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This delightfully located hotel is NOW OPEN for the season, where the undersigned, as heretofore, will devote his whole energies to the comfort of his guests. WILLIAM MASON. 6 28 2m Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT. GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $500 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

TO RENT.

FACTORY TO RENT. SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF FACTORY, CORNER TWENTY-THIRD AND SANSOM STS., TO LET, 116 by 42. APPLY TO HOWELL & BOURK, CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STS., Or on the premises. 8 24 tf

FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 206 PRICE Street, Germantown, to rent from October 1 until May 1. Apply on the premises, or by letter, to WILLIAM H. WEBB, 8 16 10t No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A HANDSOME three-story brick dwelling, with double three-story back buildings, on the south side of Arch street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, replete with all modern conveniences, with or without a stable. A. B. CARVER & CO., 8 17 6t* S. W cor. Ninth and Filbert sts.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, premises No. 1223 CHESNUT Street. Will be rented to a Club. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, 8 24 2t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

DESIRABLE CHESNUT STREET STORE to rent, No. 1310 CHESNUT Street. Apply in the second story of the building [8 19 thstu 6t

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS CLEVELAND DESIRES TO ANnounce that she will open on MONDAY, September 20th, a School for the education of a limited number of Young Ladies. The plan of instruction will be similar to that so long pursued by her father, the late Prof. C. D. Cleveland, and will embrace the usual English branches, together with the Latin, French, and German languages. The Department of English Literature, Rhetoric, and Elocution will be under the charge of Prof. S. M. CLEVELAND. Application may be made at No. 243 S. EIGHTH Street between the hours of 9 and 2. 8 24 5t

MR. G. F. BISHOP, TEACHER OF SINGing and Piano, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. [8 21 1m

$150 A YEAR BOARD AND TUITION AT REILLY. Academy, BERLIN, N. J. Rev. T. M 8 21 sw3t*

MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1615 CHESNUT Street. Particulars from Circulars. 8 16 7w

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. OFFICE No. 1024 WALNUT Street. CLASS ROOMS, 1024 WALNUT and 867 N. BROAD. Instructions will begin MONDAY, September 6, 1869. CIRCULARS AT THE MUSIC STORES. 7 24sw13t

ANDALUSIA COLLEGE REOPENS SEPTEMBER 13, 1869. PRIMARY AND ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS. A HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Charges—$250 to $300 per year. Address Rev. Dr. WELLS, Andalusia, Pa. 8 12 1m

DELACOVE INSTITUTE, BEVERLY, NEW JERSEY.—A leading school for Young Ladies, prominent for its select tone and superior appointments. For prospectus address the Principal, 8 3 tuths 6w M. RACHELLE G. HUNT.

WYERS' SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, AT WEST CHESTER, PA. The Scholastic Year of 10 months begins Wednesday September 1, next. For catalogues apply to WM. F. WYERS, A. M., 7 31 8w Principal and Proprietor.

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1760.—English, Classical, and Scientific School for Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MONDAY, September 6. For circulars apply to C. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal, 8 3 tuths tf Germantown, Philadelphia.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution, so long and so favorably known, continues to furnish the best educational advantages, in connection with a pleasant Christian home. Catalogues, with terms, etc., furnished on application. College opens September 16. 7 27 3m JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

RUGBY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal. Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. Next session begins September 13th. 7 17 3m

RUFUS ADAMS, ELOCUTIONIST, No. 11 GIRARD Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market. [8 7

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH, HAVING REmoved from No. 1234 to No. 1313 SPRUCE Street, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars may be obtained from Lee & Walker, James W. Queen & Co., and after August 25, AT THE SCHOOL. 7 27 3m

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for Boys—will commence on September 6, 1869. Location unsurpassed in everything desirable for a school. The instruction will be thorough and practical, embracing a careful preparation for college. Circulars sent on request. J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal, 8 18 1m SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, for Young Ladies and Misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa., will REOPEN ON MONDAY, September 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute. 7 15 thstu 2m MADAME D'HERVILLY Principal.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE, DAY AND Boarding School for young ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, will reopen MONDAY, September 6. For circulars, containing terms, etc., apply at the school, which is accessible to all parts of the city by the horse cars. 8 9 P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY (AT AUBURNDALE, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Boston and Albany Railroad). For seventeen years a leading New England Seminary. Not excelled in thorough English or artificial training, nor in highest accomplishments in Modern Languages, Painting, and Music. Location for health beauty, and refining influences, unsurpassed. Next year begins Sept. 30. Address 7 27 6w CHARLES W. CUSHING.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, September 6, 1869. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 6 28 tf Principal.

RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN. Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions, and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating, and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from nine to fourteen. Terms, $750 per annum. The fall session begins September 7. Reference—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D. Hamden, July 15, 1869. 7 27 2m

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, (FOUNDED A. D. 1785.) S. W. Cor. LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets. The Rev. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master, With Ten Assistant Teachers. From September 1, 1869, the price of Tuition will be NINETY DOLLARS per annum, for all Classes: payable half yearly in advance. French, German, Drawing, and Natural Philosophy are taught without extra charge. By order of the Trustees, GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasurer. The Session will open on MONDAY, September 6. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning. JAMES W. ROBINS, 8 16 mwf 6w Head Master.

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY," S. W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE. T. BRANTLY LANGTON having leased the upper part of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen his School on MONDAY, September 13. The facilities of this building for school purposes will be apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediate ervisi of Dr. Jansen, and is being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics. The course of instruction embraces all that is needed to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life. Circulars containing full information respecting Primary Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal as above. The rooms will be open for inspection after August 21. 8 21tf

"THE HILL" SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Athletic Institution, FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS! At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa. The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M., Principal. REFERENCES: REV. DRS.—Morris, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Dyer, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bomberger, Wylie, Forrest, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc. HONS.—Judge Ludlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc. ESQS.—James L. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S. Grove, T. C. Wynn, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. F. Norton, I. D. Boupt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Deer, Charles Wanner, Boucher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc. 7 26 mw12m

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, Entrance No. 108 S. TENTH Street. This school presents the following advantages:— Finely-ventilated class-rooms, with ceilings thirty feet in height, giving each pupil more than double the usual breathing space. Wide, massive stairways, rendering accidents in assembling and dismissing almost impossible. A corps of teachers every one of whom has had years of experience in the art of *imparting* knowledge and making study interesting, and, consequently, profitable. A mode of teaching and discipline calculated to make school attractive, instead of burdensome, to the pupil—an indispensable requisite for complete success. Applications received at the Academy from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., daily, on and after August 23. Catalogues containing full particulars and the names of many of our leading citizens, patrons of the institution, may be obtained at Mr. W. F. Warburton's, No. 439 Chesnut street, or by addressing the Principal, as above H. Y. LAUDERBACH, Late Principal of the Northwest Public Grammar School. 8 17 1m

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, August 24, 1869.

That the love of money is

The Root of all Evil

was abundantly illustrated at a funeral that was to have taken place on Sunday, but which, for all I know, may be pending now. Mrs. Ann Sutton, a woman sixty years of age, resided in Canal street, wherein the houses are not precisely the counterpart of those in Fifth avenue. At the time of her death Mrs. Sutton was not believed to be burthened with too much money. Consequently physicians did not flock around her death-bed, undertakers were scarce, and few were the masses that were said for her soul. Coroner Flynn procured the services of an undertaker named Kennedy, who proceeded to convey the remains to what is technically known as "bone-garden," alias "Potter's Field." At this juncture the family of Mrs. Sutton discovered that she had a bank account amounting to $800. This discovery was coincidental with several others, to wit:—that Mrs. Sutton had always been a dear old thing, and that if she had known what to do with her money she would have left it to this one and that one who held to her the attitude of relations-in-chief. These relations therefore got together, held an indignation meeting, called in another undertaker, and instituted a free fight over the remains. If the poor soul in her coffin had only been in a trance and had retained her consciousness, she might have learned a better though more bitter lesson in that brief space than in all the rest of her life put together. Undertaker No. 1 was routed, but it was not until a late hour, when an anti-demonstration was got up by another bevy of the deceased's money-made friends; and the burial was indefinitely delayed.

Chang, the Chinese Giant,

made his first appearance in this city yesterday morning at 11, at Wood's Museum. I shall not be able to give a full account of him here. It would take too long a letter. There was so much of him to see. I took him in parts. His hours of reception were from 11 to 1 in the morning, from 3 to 5 in the afternoon, and from 6 to 9 in the evening. The first of these intervals I devoted to his legs, the second to his body, and the third to his head and arms. I entertain liberal views of him. They may be said to be large. It has taken me considerable time to make up my mind about him. It took me a long time to come to the end of him, so of course it was late ere I arrived at a conclusion. Chang is married. So is his wife. They twain are one flesh—allowing for his size, say one and a half. He speaks English—broken, of course; but then he looks as though he could break anything. His pig-tail is the *e pluribus unum* of pig-tails. He evidently goes the whole hog. One wonderful thing about him is his incessant mobility. He is always on the grow. His wife, Kin-Foo, commenced by loving him very much, but it is understood that he has grown quite out of her affections.

At a house in Thirteenth street a certain entertainment is in progress which has hitherto been kept quite secret. It is doubtful whether the entertainment will take with the public, or whether the entertainers will not be taken by the police. To be perfectly frank, the performance is a little worse than that which has hitherto been known as the

Nude Drama.

The entire costume of every young woman who assists in it consists of one garment, which fits her like a pink silk skin, and into which she gets by inserting her lovely little feet into the neck of the garment. Thus habited, she becomes a living statue of unsculptured flesh, that fashionable Pygmalions may sigh for—not altogether in vain. Seven of these flesh-and-bloodists are understood to be at this present moment in this city, "waiting for an engagement," fully convinced of the sanctity of their art, devout believers in the divinity of materialism.

I am at a loss to account for the flattering notices which

Miss Agnes Ethel,

the *protege* of Matilda Heron, and *debutante* at Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre, has achieved. She is young but not pretty, and not overwhelmingly promising. She is simple and natural, but she is also angular and awkward. The undue congratulations she has received place her in a position dangerous to herself, and that is the danger she of course is the last to perceive.

I observe that the

Lecturers Are in the Field

again. Josh Billings will take $75 for a night's lecture; so will Mark Twain. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe accepts of $100. Olive Logan will take what she can get—or wait for it. Gough, who, if he had not become a temperance-lecturer, might have done a good deal of good to the world by the warning furnished in his inebriety, takes half the house. The season will soon set in, and to the old staff of lecturers several new ones have been added. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Mr. and Mrs. Watkins at the Walnut.

Last evening Mr. and Mrs. Watkins appeared at the Walnut to a fair audience, in the Irish drama of *Trodden Down, or Under Two Flags*. These artists obtained a fair amount of popularity during their last engagement here, improving greatly on acquaintance. Mr. Watkins is a good comedian, and as a personator of Irish peasant character he is much superior to Barney Williams, and indeed to most of the actors who make a specialty of that line of business. Mrs. Watkins is a refined and lady-like actress, and a better vocalist than is generally seen upon the dramatic stage. These artists do not succeed in attracting as crowded houses as Mr. and Mrs. Williams, but if there is any merit in the Irish drama itself outside the popularity of individual performers, they ought to achieve both fame and fortune. Their acting is quite as amusing and in other respects much better than that of the Williamses, and it may be that in course of time the public will learn to appreciate them as highly as it does the stereotyped extravagances of Barney and his wife.

The drama of *Trodden Down* we referred to on the recent appearance of Mr. and Mrs. Watkins at the Walnut, and it is not necessary therefore to make any extended remarks about it. It is an Irish drama of the common type, and it gives us pretty much the same line of characters that we are accustomed to in works of its class. It has some good dramatic situations, and a plot of considerable interest is fairly worked out, while the dialogue is oftentimes witty, and it sparkles with those patriotic passages that stir the young blood and bring down thunders of applause. The leading characters give Mr. and Mrs. Watkins good opportunities to display their abilities, and the approbation shown by the audience last evening indicated that their efforts were appreciated.

COLONEL JOSEPH D. MURPHY, the esteemed and popular Treasurer of the Arch Street Theatre, has done us the kindness to send for our delectation a portrait of Miss Lydia Thompson, as a sort of foreshadowing, we presume, of what may be expected at the Arch after next Monday evening. We are undecided whether to admire this portrait or not as a work of art.

It represents the fair Lydia as somewhat under a cloud—not of suspicion, we hope—and by a rather peculiar management of the lights and shades the lady's physiogomy is made to appear as if she had just emerged from a scrimmage with a black eye, a flattened nose, and a dis-colored frontispiece generally. This may, however, be intended as an emblematic representation of the results of the critical encounters that the fair Lydia has passed through during her sojourn in New York, and as an appeal for milder treatment at the hands of the quill-drivers of this city. There is, indeed, a pensive and appealing look out of the eyes that encourages this supposition, and, next to a personal visit to the various sanctums by Lydia herself in all the glory of blonde ringlets and spangled tights, we know of nothing that would be more likely to mollify the most relentless of critics than this portrait, to which an additional value is given by a fac simile of Lydia's autograph, which is remarkable for a resemblance to the bold and picturesque signature of John Hancock, appended to the Declaration of Independence, and suggestive of a fist and arm that might make impertinent masculines rue their daring if they should offend in their remarks about the make-up of Lydia's ——limbs.

Alas! the best that earth can give must fade and pass away. The blondes—the great original blondes—will only delectate us for a week or two at the Arch, and then we shall see them no more. They will "come like visions, so depart," but amid the desolation caused by their flitting, it will still be a consolation and pleasure for us to retain the portrait which Colonel Murphy has sent us. It is too large to put into the back of a watch or even into a photograph album, but it can be framed in a style to set off its beauties and suspended opposite our bed, where the discolored optic will appear to wink at us as we fall into slumber, and the pensive smile which lingers about the corners of the mouth will greet our waking moments in the morning.

AT THE CHESNUT the work of reconstruction is going on as rapidly as possible, and the theatre will be ready for the reception in the course of a few weeks. Mrs. Garrettson has secured Miss Laura Keene as the first star of the season, and as this lady has not appeared here for a number of years, she will doubtless receive a cordial welcome on the opening of the new theatre, for that is what the Chesnut will in reality be when all the alterations are completed.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOSING OUT ALL KINDS OF SUMMER CLOTHING, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—*Assortment still good. Our garments are superior to any ready-made goods in Philadelphia in every respect. Prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets.* BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—Ten dollars down, and balance in easy instalments. O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE at Cape May proposes to run its season well into September. Persons visiting the island will find this house located with full and clear sea views, and patronized by our best Philadelphia families.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

ADIRONDACK SPRING WATER FROM WHITEHALL, N. Y.—Experience has proved that this celebrated Chalybeate Water contains more active medicinal properties for the speedy relief and cure of all diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Female Weakness and Nervous Prostration, than any known remedy. Nature's great Tonic and Diuretic for invigorating and building up the system impaired by disease, dyspepsia, or general debility. See pamphlet. Depot, and for sale by WYETH & BROTHER, Druggists, No. 1412 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT STREET—Will close their large assortment of goods on hand at the following astonishing low prices, to make room for the immense stock purchased by Mr. Gay in Europe, now in transit to this city:—

White French China Dining Plates, 9½ in., per doz.	$2 00
White Stone China Dining Plates, 9½ in., per doz.	1 50
White French China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces	1 25
White Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pcs.	60
Cut Glass Goblets, per dozen	2 25
Pressed Glass Goblets, per dozen	1 50
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 44 pcs., cups with handles	4 00
Best Stone China Tea Sets, 46 pcs., cups with handles	4 75
Best Stone China Dining sets, 92 pieces	15 00
White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces	30 00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	7 50

The stock of Fancy Goods will be sold at a still greater discount from former prices.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.

Call soon, before the assortment is broken.

HAS PUT DOWN THE PRICES.

CHARLES STOKES offers the balance of his summer stock at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to close out, in order to make room FOR THE *immense assortment* of FALL and WINTER STYLES of FINE FASHIONABLE CLOTHING *now in course of manufacture*, AT No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

GREAT REDUCTIONS,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Great Reductions,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
Gents' and Boys' Clothing,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
Closing out Summer Stock.

MARRIED.

BELL—HICKS.—On Wednesday morning, August 11 18[illegible], at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. A. Kunkleman, Mr. PERCIVAL K. BELL to Miss IDA, eldest daughter of William Hicks, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

LAUER—TWESTEN.—On July 4, 1869, at the Parsonage, No. 2011 Poplar street, by the Rev. John J. Pearce, BENJAMIN F. LAUER to Miss HESTER W. TWESTEN, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BOYER.—On the 21st instant, SARAH J. BOYER, wife of Louis C. Boyer, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 4513 Leiper street, Frankford, on Wednesday afternoon, the 25th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

FELL.—On the 23d instant, SAMUEL C., son of Samuel H. and Ann B. Fell, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Weccacoe Fire Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 221 Marriott street, on Thursday afternoon, the 26th instant, at 3 o'clock. 2*

GROOM.—On the 23d instant, ROSANNA, wife of Mr. Thomas Groom, aged 32 years 3 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1913 South street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock.

HUGHES.—On the 22d instant, Mrs. ANN HUGHES.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, George Hughes, No. 1214 Spring Garden street, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock.

JILLARD.—On Monday afternoon, 23d instant, Mrs. FRANCES JILLARD, aged 74 years.

The friends of the family, and members of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, No. 1420 South street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. 2*

MOFFITT.—On the 22d instant, Mr. ADAM MOFFITT, in the 64th year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, N. W. corner of Frankford road and Girard avenue, on Thursday afternoon next at 1 o'clock. Funeral services will be be held in Immanuel P. E. Church, Marlborough street, above Girard avenue, at 2 o'clock precisely. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

SALTHOUSE.—On the 20th instant, THOMAS SALTHOUSE, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his mother's residence, corner of Westchester road and Fisher avenue, on Wednesday afternoon next at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE CLOSING OUT

LAWNS,

ORGANDIES,

And Other Summer Dress Goods,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. (7 13 tf

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

DRESS TRIMMING AND PAPER PATTERN STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

BARGAINS JUST OPENED,

New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all shades.

REAL GUIPURE LACES.

A case Lace Points, Sacques, and Jackets.
Llama Lace Parasol Covers.
Black Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices.
The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Misses' Colored Kids.

NEW STYLES PARASOLS AND SEASIDES.

Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry.
Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, Pique and Marseilles, Hamburg Edging and Insertings.

EXCLUSIVE AGENT

For Mrs. M. WORK'S Celebrated System for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, Garibaldi's, Children's Clothes, etc., by measurement, and full instructions given.

AGENTS WANTED.

Ladies are now making from $100 to $200 per month as agents for this system. 3 6 stuth}

Insure Your Property in Home Companies First, in Preference to Foreign Ones.

SPRING GARDEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE,

N. W. Cor. SIXTH and WOOD Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1869.

Capital and Assets Nearly $700,000,

Invested as follows:—

Real Estate	$10,375 00
Ground Rents Improved	2,964 50
Mortgages	375,377 32
Interest unpaid	150 00
U. S. Loans, 1881, 6 per cents	127,788 00
Philadelphia City Loans, 6 per cents	66,425 00
Temporary Loans, with full security	6,000 00
203 shares stock N. Liberties Gas Co.	5,984 00
200 shares stock Man. National Bank	6,000 00
314 shares stock Penn National Bank	18,212 00
100 shares stock Commercial National Bank	5,825 00
561 shares stock Spring Garden Fire Ins. Co.	47,485 00
Cash	2,367 98
	$674,833 80

This Company is open for increased insurance on merchandise generally, lumber in yards and on wharves, buildings and furniture in the city and surroundings, at as low rates as are consistent with security to its policy holders.

Our merchants and business men's success is identified with the increased prosperity of the city of Philadelphia and the encouragement of its own institutions.

Yours truly,
JOHN H. DOHNERT, President.
JOHN A. FRY, Secretary. 8 14 sws tuthsstrp

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

REMOVAL.

A. B. WARDEN,

IMPORTER OF

Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,

Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to

No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11thstu}

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety

OF

FULL AND HALF-BOUND

BLANK BOOKS,

MEMORANDUM, PASS,

COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.

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OLD ESTABLISHED

Blank Book Manufactory

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JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,

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6 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

WINDOW SCREEN.

A GOOD THING.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS HOTELS, BANKS, OFFICES, ETC.

The Patent Adjustable Window Screen

WILL FIT ANY WINDOW,

Give ventilation and light, screen from view, and exclude

FLIES, MOSQUITOES,

AND OTHER INSECTS.

For sale by Dealers in House-furnishing Goods

THE ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREEN COMPANY, SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

6 12 stuth3m No. 623 MARKET St., Philadelphia.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 3m

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by S. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8. THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, August 24, The Charming Actress and Vocalist, ROSE WATKINS (Formerly Miss Rosina Shaw), And the eminent Comedian, MR. HARRY WATKINS. These distinguished artists will appear in their grand romantic Irish drama of TRODDEN DOWN; OR, UNDER TWO FLAGS. Pronounced by the press and public the BEST IRISH DRAMA ON THE STAGE. Fergus McCarthy.....Mr. HARRY WATKINS Fanche Desmond (with songs).....ROSE WATKINS

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 18tf

RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25.

Three in Five to Harness. Purse $300.

R. Stetson enters g. m. LADY HOWARD.
Owner enters b, m. KIMBALL JACKSON.
Owner enters b. m. LIZE BROWN.
Entrance, $1. 1t

POINT BREEZE PARK.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27.

Purse $300. Three in Five.

W. Carson enters VICTORY to harness.
Wm. McBride enters s. h. MOSCOW to harness.
A. Nugent enters enters b. h. GEORGE, 100-pound wagon.
Entrance, $1. 8 24 3t

POINT BREEZE PARK.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31.

Purse $300. Three in Five to Harness.

J. F. Turner enters b. m. FANNY.
Owners enters BLUE DICK.
Admission One Dollar. 8 24 6t

POINT BREEZE PARK.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26.

Purse $250. Three in Five.

R. Stetson enters s. g. LAMPLIGHTER, to wagon.
Owner enters b. s. AMERICAN JACKSON, to harness.
Admission, One Dollar. 8 24 2t

EXCURSIONS.

FOURTH GRAND EXCURSION AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND STATEN ISLAND,

with Prof. McCLURG'S celebrated Cornet Band and Orchestra.

Leaving Philadelphia, Walnut street Wharf, On THURSDAY, August 26, at 7:30 A. M.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION:

Single Tickets	$3 00
Gentleman and Lady	5 00

Tickets can be procured at the offices, Nos. 811 and 828 CHESNUT street, United States Hotel, foot of Walnut street, and at the wharf on the morning of excursion. 8 24 2t*

EXCURSION TO CAMP HANCOCK.—"PHILADELPHIA CITY GUARD," AT WHITEHALL, LEHIGH COUNTY, PA. EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to Whitehall will be issued from offices of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street, and corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, on August 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27. Good to return until August 28 inclusive. Fare $2 75 for round trip.

8 21 6t ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

READING RAILROAD.—PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Between Philadelphia and Belmont, commencing August 9, 1869. Starting from station, SEVENTEENTH Street and PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, and stopping at Coates street (Park entrance), Brown street (Park entrance), Thompson street, Mifflin Lane (Entrance to Engel & Wolf's Farm), and east end of Columbia Bridge (Entrance to Washington Retreat).

(DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Trains start from Seventeenth and Pennsylvania avenue:—	Trains start from Belmont:—
At 7 10 A. M.	At 6 30 A. M.
" 9 10 A. M.	" 8 00 A. M.
" 11 00 A. M.	" 10 00 A. M.
" 1 30 P. M.	" 12 30 Noon.
" 3 00 P. M.	" 2 10 P. M.
" 4 50 P. M.	" 4 00 P. M.
" 6 30 P. M.	" 5 35 P. M.
" 7 40 P. M.	" 7 10 P. M.

Arrangements have been made with the Green and Coates Streets, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets, and Union Passenger Railways to sell exchange tickets in connection with above trains, good either way, for 12 cents.

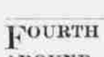
Single fares, on Park Accommodation Train, 10 cents.

Tickets in Packages—7 for 50 cents, 14 for $1 00.

For sale at offices, Seventeenth street, Coates street and Belmont.

8 6 22t J. LOWRIE BELL, General Agent.

STEAMBOAT LINES.



FOR CAPE MAY, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

On and after SATURDAY, June 26, the new and splendid steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. THOMPSON, will commence running regularly to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH STREET WHARF on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 8 o'clock. Fare, including Carriage hire.....$2 25

Children	"	1 25
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THE BYRON SCANDAL.

Lord Byron's Side of the Question—What the Countess Guiccioli Says on the Subject.

As a part of the history of the scandalous story set afloat by Mrs. Stowe, we give the following comments upon Lady Byron by the Countess Guiccioli. As it was the publication of this lady's reminiscences that gave Mrs. Stowe her cue, the public will of course wish to know what she said on this particular subject:—

Lord Byron's marriage exercised such a deplorable influence over his destiny, that it is impossible to speak of it succinctly, and without entering into details; for this one great misfortune proved the fruitful source of all others. If we were permitted to believe that Providence sometimes abandons men here below to the influence of an evil genius, we might well conceive this baneful intervention in the case of Lord Byron's conjugal union, and all the circumstances that led to it.

It was but a few months after having returned from his travels in the East that Lord Byron published his first cantos of "Childe Harold," and obtained triumphs as an orator in the House of Lords. Presenting himself thus for the first time to the public, surrounded by all the *prestige* belonging to a handsome person, rank and youth—in a word, with such an assemblage of qualities as are seldom, if ever, found united in one person—he immediately became the idol of England. The enemies created by his boyish satire, and augmented by the jealousy his success could not fail to cause, now hid themselves like those vile insects that slink back into their holes on the first appearance of the sun's rays, ready to creep out again when fogs and darkness return. Living, then, in the midst of the great world, in the closest intimacy with many of the fair sex, and witnessing the small amount of wedded happiness enjoyed by aristocratic couples within his observation, intending also to wing his flight eventually towards climes more in unison with his tastes, he no longer felt that attraction for marriage which he had experienced in boyhood (like most youths), and he said, quite seriously, that if his cousin, George Byron, would marry, he, on his part, would willingly engage not to enter into wedlock. But his friends saw with regret that his eyes were still seeking through English clouds the blue skies of the East, and that he was kept in perpetual agitation by the fair ones who would cast themselves athwart his path, throwing themselves at his head when not at his feet. Vainly did he distort himself, give himself out to the public as a true "Childe Harold," malign himself; his friends knew that his heart was overflowing with tenderness, and they could not thus be duped. If he had wished to cull some flowers idly, for the sake of scattering their leaves to the breeze, as youth so often does, this sort of amusement would have been difficult for him; for the fine ladies of his choice, if once they succeeded in inspiring him with some kind of tender feeling, fastened themselves upon him in such a passionate way that his freedom became greatly shackled, and they generally ended by making the public the *confidante* of their secret.

Lord Byron had some adventures that brought him annoyance and grief. They made him fall into low spirits—a sort of moral apathy and indifference for everything. His best friends, and the wisest among them, thought that the surest way of settling him in England and getting him out of the scrapes into which he was being dragged by female enthusiasm would be for him to marry, and they advised him to it pertinaciously. Lord Byron, ever docile to the voice of affection, did not repel the counsels given; but he made them well understand that he should marry from reason rather than choice.

* * * And so he married Miss Millbanke. * * * Lady Byron possessed one of those minds clever at reasoning, but weak in judgment; that can reason much without being reasonable, to use the words of a great philosophical moralist of our day; one of those minds that act as if life were a problem in jurisprudence or geometry; who argue, distinguish, and by dint of syllogisms deceive themselves learnedly. She always deceived herself in this way about Lord Byron. When she was *enciente*, and her confinement drawing near, the storm continued to gather above her husband's head. He was in correspondence with Moore, then absent from London. Moore's apprehensions with regard to the happiness likely to result from a union that had never appeared suitable in his eyes had nevertheless calmed down on receiving letters from Lord Byron that expressed satisfaction. Yet during the first days of what is vulgarly termed the "honeymoon" Lord Byron sent Moore some very melancholy verses, to be set to music, said he, and which began thus:—

There's not a joy the world can give like that it takes away.

Moore had already felt some vague disquietude, and he asked why he allowed his mind to dwell on such sorrowful ideas? Lord Byron replied that he had written these verses on learning the death of a friend of his childhood, the Duke of Dorset, and as his subsequent letters were full of jests Moore became reassured. Lord Byron said he was happy, and so he was; for Lady Byron, not being jealous then, continued to be gentle and amiable.

"But these indications of a contented heart soon ceased. His mention of the partner of his home became more rare and formal, and there was observable, I thought, through some of his letters a feeling of unquiet and weariness that brought back all those gloomy anticipations which I had from the first felt regarding his fate."

Above all, there were expressions in his letters that seemed of sad augury. For instance, in announcing the birth of his little girl, Lord Byron said he was absorbed in five hundred contradictory contemplations, although he had only one single object in view, which would probably come to nothing, as it mostly happens with all we desire. "But never mind," he said, "as somebody says, 'for the blue sky bends over all.' I only could be glad if it bent over me where it is a little bluer, like skyish top of blue Olympus."

On reading this letter, dated the 5th of January, full of aspirations after a blue sky, Moore was struck with the tone of melancholy pervading it; and knowing that it was Lord Byron's habit when under the pressure of sorrow and uneasiness to seek relief in expressing his yearnings after freedom and after other climes, he wrote to him in these terms—"Do you know, my dear Byron, there was something in your last letter—a sort of mystery, as well as a want of your usual elasticity of spirits—which has hung upon my mind unpleasantly ever since. I long to be near you, that I might know how you really look and feel, for these letters tell nothing, and one word, *a quattr' occhi*, is worth whole reams of correspondence. But only do tell me you are happier than that letter has led me to fear, and I shall be satisfied."

"It was," says Moore, "only a few weeks after the exchange of these letters that Lady Byron took the resolution of separating from him. She had left London at the end of January on a visit to her parents in Leicestershire, and Lord Byron was to join her there soon after. They had parted with mutual demonstrations of attachment and good understanding. On the journey Lady Byron wrote a letter to her husband, couched in playful, affectionate language. What, then, must have been his astonishment when, directly after her arrival at Kirby Mallory, her father, Sir Ralph, wrote to tell Lord Byron that his daughter was going to remain with them, and would return to him no more?"

This unexpected stroke fell heavily upon him. The pecuniary embarrassments growing up since his marriage (for he had already undergone eight or nine executions in his own house) had then reached their climax. He was then, to use his own energetic expression, "alone at his hearth, his penates transfixed around;" and then was he also condemned to receive the unaccountable intelligence that the wife who had just parted from him in the most affectionate manner had abandoned him forever.

His state of mind cannot be told, nor, perhaps, be imagined. Still he describes it in some passages of his letters, showing at the same time the firmness, dignity, and strength of mind that always distinguished him.

* * * If we were to enter into a polemic on this subject, or simply to make conscientious researches, there would be many chances of proving in opposition to the axiom that the fault of these great men lay in the bad choice of their helpmates. In truth, if there have been a Germina Donati and a Milbanke, we also find in ancient times a Calpurnia and a Portia among the wives of great men; and, in modern times, wives of poets who have been the honor of their sex, proud of their husbands, and living only for them. Ought not these examples at least to destroy the absolute nature of the theory, making it at best conditional? The larger number of great men, it is true, did not marry. Of this number we find Michael Angelo, Raphael, Petrarch, Ariosto, Tasso, Cervantes, Voltaire, Pope, Alfieri, and Canova, and many others among the poets and philosophers, Bacon, Newton, Galileo, Descartes, Bayle, and Leibnitz.

What does that prove if not that they either would not or could not marry, but certainly not that they were incapable of being good husbands? Besides, a thousand causes—apart from the fear of being unhappy in domestic life, considerations of fortune, prior attachments, etc.—may have prevented them. But as to Lord Byron, at least, it is still more certain with regard to him than to any other that he might have been happy had he made a better choice; if circumstances had only been tolerable, as he himself says. Lord Byron had none of those faults that often disturb harmony, because they put the wife's virtue to too great a trial. If the best disposition, according to a deep moralist, is that which gives much and exacts nothing, then assuredly his deserves to be so characterized. Lord Byron exacted nothing for himself. Moreover, discussion, contradiction, teasing, were insupportable to him; his amiable, jesting way even precluded them. In all the circumstances and all the details of his life he displayed that high generosity, that contempt of petty, selfish, material calculations so well adapted for gaining hearts in general, and especially those of women. Add to that the prestige belonging to his great beauty, his wit, his grace, and it will be easy to understand the love he must have inspired as soon as he became known.

* * * And now let us hasten to add that although Lord Byron was not in love with Miss Milbanke he had no dislike to her person, for she was rather pretty and pleasing in appearance. Her reputation for moral and intellectual qualities standing on such a high pedestal, Lord Byron naturally conceived that esteem might well suffice to replace tenderness. It is certain that if she had lent herself to it more, and if circumstances had only been endurable, their union might have presented the same character common to most aristocratic couples in England, and that even Lord Byron might have been able to act from virtue in default of feeling; but that little requisite for him was wholly wanting. His celebrated and touching "Farewell" might be brought up as an objection to what we have just advanced. It might be said that the word sincere is a proof of love, and insincere a proof of falsehood. Lastly, that in all cases there was a want of delicacy and refinement in thus confiding his domestic troubles to the public. Well, all that would be ill-founded, unjust, and contrary to truth. Tais is the truth of the matter. Lord Byron had just been informed that Lady Byron, having sent off by post the letter wherein she confirmed all that her father, Sir Ralph, had written, namely, her resolution of not returning to the conjugal roof, had afterwards caused this letter to be sought for, and on its being restored had given way to almost mad demonstrations of joy. Could he see aught else in this account, save a certainty of the evil influences weighing on her, and making her act in contradiction to her real sentiments? He pitied her then as a victim, thought of all the virtues said to crown her, the illusive belief in which he was far then from having lost; he forgot the wrongs she had inflicted on him—the spying she had kept up around him, the calumnies spread against him, the use she had made of the letters abstracted from his desk. Yes, all was forgotten by his generous heart; and according to custom he even went so far as to accuse himself—to see in the victim only his wife, the mother of his little Ada! Under this excitement he was walking about at night in his solitary apartments, and suddenly chanced to perceive in some corner different things that had belonged to Lady Byron—dresses and other articles of attire. It is well known how much the sight of these inanimate mementoes has power to call up recollections even to ordinary imaginations. What, then, must have been the vividness with which they acted on an imagination like Lord Byron's? His heart softened toward her, and he recollected that one day, under the influence of sorrows which well nigh robbed him of consciousness, he had answered her harshly. Thinking himself in the wrong, and full of the anguish that all these reflections and objects excited in his breast, he allowed his tears to flow, and, snatching a pen, wrote down that touching effusion, which somewhat eased his suffering.

The next day one of his friends found these beautiful verses on his desk, and judging of Lady Byron's heart and that of the public according to his own, he imprudently gave them to the world. Thus we can no more doubt Lord Byron's sincerity in writing them than we can accuse him of publishing them. But what may cause astonishment is that they could possibly have been ill-interpreted, as they were; and, above all, that this touching "Farewell"—which made Madame de Stael say she would gladly have been unhappy, like Lady Byron, to draw it forth—that it should not have had power to rescue her heart from its apathy and bring her to the feet of her husband, or at least into his arms. Let us add, in conclusion, that the most atrocious part of this affair, and doubtless the most wounding for him, was precisely Lady Byron's conduct, and in this conduct the worst was her cruel silence!

She has been called, after his words, the moral Clytemnestra of her husband. Such a surname is severe; but the repugnance we feel to condemning a woman cannot prevent our listening to the voice of justice, which tells us that the comparison is still in favor of the guilty one of antiquity. For she, driven to crime by fierce passion overpowering reason, at least only deprived her husband of physical life, and in committing the deed exposed herself to all its consequences; while Lady Byron left her husband at the very moment that she saw him struggling amid a thousand shoals in the stormy sea of embarrassments created by his marriage, and precisely when he more than ever required a friendly, tender, and indulgent hand to save him from the tempests of life. Besides, she shut herself up in silence a thousand times more cruel than Clytemnestra's poniard, that only killed the body; whereas Lady Byron's silence was destined to kill the soul, and such a soul, leaving the door open to calumny and making it to be supposed that her silence was magnanimity destined to cover over frightful wrongs, perhaps even depravity. In vain did he, feeling his conscience at ease, implore some inquiry and examination. She refused, and the only favor she granted him was to send him, one fine day, two persons to see whether he were not mad. Happily Lord Byron only discovered at a later period the purport of this strange visit.

In vain did Lord Byron's friend, the companion of all his travels, throw himself at Lady Byron's feet, imploring her to give over this fatal silence. The only reply she deigned was, that she had thought him mad. And why, then, had she believed him mad? Because she, a methodical, inflexible woman, with that unbendingness which a profound meralist calls the worship rendered to pride by a feelingless soul; because she could not understand the possibility of tastes and habits different to those of ordinary routine, or of her own starched life! Not to be hungry when she was; not to sleep at night, but to write while she was sleeping, and to sleep when she was up; in short, to gratify the requirements of material and intellectual life at hours different to hers—all that was not merely annoying for her, but it must be madness; or, if not, it betokened depravity that she could neither submit to nor tolerate without imperilling her own morality!

Such was the grand secret of the cruel silence which exposed Lord Byron to the most maligeant interpretations—to all the calumny and revenge of his enemies. She was perhaps the only woman in the world so strangely organized—the only one, perhaps, capable of not feeling happy and proud at belonging to a man superior to the rest of humanity; and fatally was it decreed that this woman alone of her species should be Lord Byron's wife!

Before closing this chapter it remains for us to examine if it be true, as several of his biographers have pretended, that he wished to be reunited to his wife. We must here declare that Lord Byron's intention, in the last years of his life, was, on the contrary, not to see Lady Byron again.

* * * Lord Byron has remained unappreciated as a man and unfairly judged as a poet. One calls him the poet of evil; another the bard of sorrow. But no! Lord Byron was not exclusively either the one or the other. He was the poet of the soul, just as Shakespeare was before him. Lord Byron in writing never had in view virtue rather than vice. To take his stand as a teacher of humanity, at his age, would have seemed ridiculous to him. After having chosen subjects in harmony with his genius and a point of view favorable to his poetic temperament, which especially required to throw off the yoke of artificial passions and of weak, frivolous sentiments, what he really endeavored was to be powerfully and energetically true. He thought that truth ought always to have precedence over everything else—that it was the source of the beautiful in art, as well as of all good in souls. To him lies were evil and vice; truth was good and virtue. As a poet, then, he was the bard of the soul and of truth; and, as a man, all those who knew him and all those who read his works must proclaim him the poet who has come nearest to the ideal of truth and sincerity.

And now, after having studied this great soul under every aspect, if there were in happy England men who should esteem themselves higher in the scale of virtue than Lord Byron, because having never been troubled in their belief, either through circumstances or the nature of their own mind, they never admitted or expressed any doubt: because they are the happy husbands of those charming, indulgent, admirable women to be found in England, who love and forgive so much; because, being rich, they have not refused some trifle out of their superfluity to the poor; because, proud and happy in privileges bestowed by their constitution, they have never blamed those in power. If these prosperous ones deemed themselves superior to their great fellow-citizen, would it be illiberal in them to express now a different opinion? Might we not, without rashness, affirm that they should rather hold themselves honored in the virtue and glory of their illustrious countryman, humbly acknowledging that their own greater happiness is not the work of their own hands?

In addition to the statements of the Countess Guiccioli, we give the following particulars with regard to the difficulty between Byron and his wife. Lady Byron's own statement of the facts of the case are interesting, whether as corroborating Mrs. Stowe's story or not:—

THE SEPARATION.

The circumstances of the separation between Lord Byron and his wife are tolerably well known. He never loved her, and at the time of the birth of their daughter, Augusta Ada, he treated her, as he himself testifies, with neglect and cruelty. The child was born on the 10th of December, 1815. On the 6th of the next month Lady Byron received a written request from her husband that she should leave London immediately. Moore gives the following account of what followed:

"It was a few weeks after the latter communication between us that Lady Byron adopted the resolution of parting from him. She had left London at the latter end of January, on a visit to her father's house in Leicestershire, and Lord Byron was in a short time to follow her. They had parted in the utmost kindness. She wrote him a letter full of playfulness and affection on the road; and immediately on her arrival at Kirby Mallory, her father wrote to acquaint Lord Byron that she would return to him no more."

A fuller explanation of the affair is given in the statement of Lady Byron, published in 1830, and quoted by Mrs. Stowe. She mentions that her departure was in accordance with her husband's commands. She thought him insane—her impressions being derived, in a great measure, from the communications made to her by his nearest relatives and personal attendant, she herself having for some time seen little of him. She consulted Dr. Baillie, who, without seeing his lordship, advised her, as an experiment, to treat him with all possible mildness and complaisance. That was the reason why she wrote to him in a playful and tender strain. Afterwards she requested Dr. Baillie and Dr. Lushington to have an interview with the poet, for the purpose of determining his state of mind. Byron's account of their visit was as follows:—

"I had been shut up in a dark street in London, writing 'The Siege of Corinth,' and had refused myself to every one till it was finished. I was surprised one day by a doctor and a lawyer almost forcing themselves at the same time into my room; I did not know till afterwards the real object of their visit. I thought their questions singular, frivolous, and somewhat importunate, if not impertinent; but what should I have thought if I had known that they were sent to provide proofs of my insanity? I have no doubt that my answers to these emissaries' interrogations were not very rational or consistent, for my imagination was heated by other things; but Dr Baillie could not conscientiously make me out a certificate for Bedlam, and perhaps the lawyer gave a more favorable report to his employers. The doctor said afterwards he had been told that I always looked down when Lady Byron bent her eyes on me, and exhibited other symptoms equally infallible, particularly those that marked the late king's case so strongly."

* * * * * * *

In "Don Juan," canto i., stanza 27, he describes the affair again:—

"For Inez called some druggists and physicians,
And tried to prove her loving lord was *mad*,
But as he had some lucid intermissions,
She next decided he was only *bad*;
Yet when they ask'd her for her depositions,
No sort of explanation could be had,
Save that her duty both to man and God
Required this conduct—which seem'd very odd."

Lady Byron continues the story in the following words, not quoted by Mrs. Stowe:—

"It has been argued that I parted from Lord Byron in perfect harmony; that feelings incompatible with any deep sense of injury had dictated the letter which I addressed to him; and that my sentiments must have been changed by persuasion and interference when I was under the roof of my parents. These assertions and inferences are wholly destitute of foundation. The accounts given me after I left Lord Byron by the persons in constant intercourse with him added to those doubts which had before transiently occurred to my mind, as to the reality of the alleged disease, and the reports of his medical attendant were far from establishing the existence of anything like lunacy. Under this uncertainty, I deemed it right to communicate to my parents that if I were to consider Lord Byron's past conduct as that of a person of sound mind, nothing could induce me to return to him. It therefore appeared expedient ooth to them and myself to consult the ablest advisers. For that object, and also to obtain still further information respecting appearances which seemed to indicate mental derangement, my mother determined to go to London. She was empowered by me to take legal opinions on a written statement of mine, though I had then reasons for reserving a part of the case from the knowledge even of my father and mother. Being convinced by the result of these inquiries, and by the tenor of Lord Byron's proceedings, that the notion of insanity was an illusion, I no longer hesitated to authorize such measures as were necessary, in order to secure me from being ever again placed in his power. Conformably with this resolution, my father wrote to him on the 2d of February to propose an amicable separation. Lord Byron at first rejected this proposal; but when it was distinctly notified to him that if he persisted in his refusal recourse must be had to legal measures, he agreed to sign a deed of separation. Upon applying to Dr. Lushington, who was intimately acquainted with all the circumstances, to state in writing what he recollected upon this subject, he delivered from him the following letter, by which it will be manifest that my mother cannot have been actuated by any hostile or ungenerous motives toward Lord Byron:—

"My Dear Lady Byron:—I can rely upon the accuracy of my memory for the following statement:—I was originally consulted by Lady Noel on your behalf while you were in the country. The circumstances detailed by her were such as justified a separation, but they were not of that aggravated description as to render such a measure indispensable. On Lady Noel's representation, I deemed a reconciliation with Lord Byron practicable, and felt, most sincerely, a wish to aid in effecting it. There was not, on Lady Noel's part, any exaggeration of the facts, nor so far as I could perceive, any determination to prevent a return to Lord Byron; certainly none was expressed when I spoke of a reconciliation. When you came to town—in about a fortnight, or perhaps more, after my first interview with Lady Noel—I was for the first time informed by you of facts utterly unknown, as I have no doubt, to Sir Ralph and Lady Noel. On receiving this additional information my opinion was entirely changed; I considered a reconciliation impossible. I declared my opinion, and added that, if such an idea should be entertained, I could not, either professionally or otherwise, take any part towards effecting it. Believe me, very faithfully yours,

STEPHEN LUSHINGTON.

"Great George street, Jan. 31, 1830."

Whatever the secret charge brought forward at this interview may have been, it is evident that Dr. Lushington was persuaded of its truth and its gravity. Lord Byron always professed to be ignorant of the motives of his wife's conduct, and complained that neither she nor her friends would make any specific charge which would give him an opportunity of self-vindication or atonement. He blamed himself severely for his general behavior, praised his wife in the warmest terms, and declared that for a year he cherished the hope of reconciliation. But later in life, when this hope had left him, he manifested an extremely bitter feeling towards his wife, and satirized her with great coarseness in several of his poems. If we are to suppose that he was sincere in the expression of these various feelings—in his hope of reconciliation and in his subsequent bitterness—it will be very hard to believe that he had really been guilty of the awful crime of which he is accused. Still more difficult will it be to reconcile with the consciousness of such guilt the following lines, written a few months after the separation, "On hearing that Lady Byron was ill:"—

I have had many foes, but none like thee;
For 'gainst the rest myself I could defend,
And be avenged, or turn them into friend;

But thou in safe implacability
Hast naught to dread—in thy own weakness shielded,
And in my love which hath but too much yielded,
And spared for thy sake some I should not spare—
And thus upon the world—trust in thy truth,
And the wild fame of my ungovern'd youth—
On things that were not, and on things that are—
Even upon such a basis hast thou built
A monument, whose cement hath been guilt!
The moral Clytemnestra of thy Lord,
And hew'd down with an unsuspected sword,
Fame, peace, and hope—and all the better life
Which, but for this cold treason of thy heart,
Might still have risen from out the grave of strife,
And found a nobler duty than to part.

MRS. LEIGH.

Mrs. Leigh, whose name is coupled with the poet's in this horrible story, was his half-sister, and some five or six years his senior. His father had run off to the continent with the wife of Lord Carmarthen, and married the lady after the Marquis had obtained a divorce from her. Augusta was the only fruit of this union. The poet was the offspring of a second marriage. Brother and sister did not know each other—indeed they rarely met—until after Augusta's marriage to Colonel Leigh. Then there sprang up between them a very tender affection, and Byron spoke of her as the person whom he loved best of all the world. We find a passage in his diary, under date of March 22, 1814, in which speaking of a lady whom he had admired at a party, he says:—"After all there may be something of association in this. She is a friend of Augusta's, and whatever she loves I can't help liking." And again:—"Augusta wants me to make it up with Carlisle. I have refused *every* body else, but I can't deny her anything; so I must e'en do it, though I had as lief 'drink up Eisel—eat a crocodile.' Let me see—Ward, the Hollands, the Lambs, Rogers, etc.—everybody, more or less, have been trying for the past two years to accommodate this couplet quarrel, to no purpose. I shall laugh if Augusta succeeds." Yet, if Mrs. Stowe's story is true, it must have been about this time that the "adulterous intrigue" began. Such expressions in the diary do not savor of it, still less does the poem "To Augusta," written soon after the separation, and Byron's consequent departure from England:—

My sister! my sweet sister! if a name
Dearer and purer were, it should be thine.
Mountains and seas divide us, but I claim
No tears, but tenderness to answer mine.
Go where I will, to me thou art the same—
A loved regret which I would not resign.
There yet are two things in my destiny,—
A world to roam through, and a home with thee.

The first was nothing—had I still the last
It were the haven of my happiness;
But other claims and other ties thou hast,
And mine is not the wish to make them less.
* * * * * * *
I can reduce all feelings but this one;
And that I would not:—for at length I see
Such scenes as those wherein my life begun,
The earliest—even the only paths for me—
Had I but sooner learnt the crowd to shun,
I had been better than I now can be;
The passions which have torn me would have slept;
I had not suffer'd, and *thou* hadst not wept.
* * * * * * *
For thee, my own sweet sister, in thy heart
I know myself secure, as thou in mine;
We were and are—I am, even as thou art—
Beings who ne'er each other can resign;
It is the same, together or apart,
From life's commencement to its slow decline
We are entwined—let death come slow or fast,
The tie which bound the first endures the last!

They never met afterward.

THE MISTAKE OF A YEAR.

It is objected that either Mrs. Stowe or Lady Byron has made a misstatement grave enough to cast discredit upon the whole story, in representing that the adulterous intrigue was carried on for two years after the marriage, whereas their wedded life lasted only one year, and immediately after the separation Byron left England and never saw his sister again. A more careful reading of the passage in question will show, we think, that Mrs. Stowe's statement amounts merely to this, that the intrigue lasted two years in all. Elsewhere she says that it began before marriage. The following is the doubtful passage:—

"Many women would have been utterly crushed by such a disclosure; some would have fled from him immediately, and exposed and denounced the crime. Lady Byron did neither. When all the hope of womanhood died out of her heart, there arose within her, stronger, purer, and brighter, that immortal kind of love such as God feels for the sinner—the love of which Jesus spoke, and which holds the one wanderer of more account than the ninety and nine who went not astray. She would neither leave her husband nor betray him, nor would she for one moment justify his sin; and hence came two years of convulsive struggle, in which, sometimes, for a while, the good angel seemed to gain ground, and then the evil one returned with sevenfold vehemence."

By a singular mistake the critics almost universally have understood this to be a two years' "convulsive struggle" in Lady Byron's own breast, or between Lady Byron and her husband. It will be seen, however, that Mrs. Stowe only represents the poet himself as struggling two years with his sin. It is clumsily expressed, but the writer—or, at any rate, her informant—probably did not mean to say that the struggle lasted for two years after Lady Byron discovered the intrigue.

LADY BYRON'S CHARACTER.

As to Lady Byron's character there are hardly two opinions. Mrs. Stowe, we dare say, does not rate her too high. The lately published "Diary and Correspondence of Henry Crabb Robinson" contains frequent mention of her as she was during the period of Mrs. Stowe's intimacy, in the latter part of her life. "I consider her," says this acute observer, "one of the best women of the day. Her means and her good-will are both great. 'She lives to do good,' says Dr. King, and I believe this to be true." * * * "I was much pleased with Lady Byron. She is a very remarkable woman, and is most generous and high-minded."

HER MENTAL CONDITION.

Dr. King writes to Robinson in February, 1854:—"Lady Byron is now quite recovered. She is always feeble, and obliged to husband her strength and calculate her powers; but her mind is ever intact, pure, and lofty. It seems to pour forth its streams of benevolence and judgment even from the sick-bed; a perennial fountain. Her state of mind has always given me confidence in her severest illnesses. Yet her power of bearing fatigue occasionally, as during the illness and death of her daughter, is as wonderful."

As ate as the year 1856 (the date of the Stowe disclosures) we find letters from Lady Byron to Robinson which are far from indicating any decay of her mental faculties. Here is one in which she speaks of her husband:—

LADY BYRON ON HER HUSBAND'S CHARACTER.

BRIGHTON, March 5, 1855.—I recollect only those passages of Dr. Kennedy's book which bear upon the opinions of Lord Byron. Strange as it may seem, Dr. Kennedy is most faithful where you doubt his being so. Not merely from casual expressions, but from the whole tenor of Lord Byron's feelings, I could not but conclude he was a believer in the inspirations of the Bible, and had the gloomiest Calvinistic tenets. To that unhappy view of the relation of the creature to the Creator I have ascribed the misery of his life. * * * * * * *
It is enough for me to remember that he who thinks his transgressions beyond *forgiveness* (and such was his own deepest feeling), *has* righteousness beyond that of the self-satisfied sinner; or, perhaps, of the half-awakened. It was impossible for me to doubt that, could he have been at once assured of pardon, his living faith in a moral duty and love of virtue ("I love the virtues which I cannot claim") would have conquered every temptation. Judge, then, how I must hate the Creed which made him see God as an Avenger, not a Father. My own impressions were just the reverse, but could have little weight, and it was in vain to seek to turn his thoughts for long from that *idee fixe* with which he connected his physical peculiarity as a stamp. Instead of being made happier by any apparent good, he felt convinced that every blessing would be "turned into a curse" to him. Who, possessed by such ideas, could lead a life of love and service to God or man? They must in a measure realize themselves. "The worst of it is, I *do* believe," he said, I, like all connected with him, was broken against the rock of Predestination. I may be pardoned for referring to his frequent expression of the sentiment that I was only sent to show him the happiness he was forbidden to enjoy. You will now better understand why "The Deformed Transformed" is too painful to me for discussion.

SHIPPING.

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QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of M
Steamers are appointed to sail as f
Iowa—
City of Paris, Saturday, August 28, at 10 A. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, September 4, at 1 P. M.
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Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 STEERAGE.....
To London.....105 To London.....
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EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray,
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The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail
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Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as
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The splendid new vessels on this favorite route fo
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These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the
tinent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line
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For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Ex
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THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE
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Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and
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Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pou
cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option.
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at all times on covered wharf.
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2 28§ Pier 19 North Wharve
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connections at Alexandria from the most direct rou
Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, an
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Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon fro
first wharf above Market street.
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The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water commu
tion between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below M
street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of
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Freight received and forwarded on accommod
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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK,
Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTS
TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—
PATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and
the 8th of March. For freights, which will be tak
accommodating terms, apply to
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We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to
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GARDNER & FLEMING,
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No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
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A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
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NORNY'S TASTELESS
Fruit Preserving Powder,
Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.
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of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning,
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Great Guns Four Centuries Old.

A writer in *Cassell's Magazine* says:—

"Many big guns have been made during the last few years, but none of them surpass in size those which have guarded the straits of the Dardanelles for the past four centuries. Of enormous weight and calibre, capable of throwing stone cannon-balls of eleven and twelve hundred pounds, these guns have remained for ages disregarded and almost unknown. Their existence, it is true, has been notified to us by travellers who, ever and anon, voyaged from the Levant to the Black Sea, passing in close proximity to the frowning muzzles ranged in regular lines on either shore of the Dardanelles, but the accounts of them appeared so fabulous and extravagant as scarcely to warrant belief. Indeed, so unlike were these engines of war to those employed by western nations, and so much did they surpass in size our own castings, that their existence was generally believed in with about as much credulity as that of the griffins who watched over the enchanted castles in the "Arabian Nights." And when it is remembered that these weapons were cast within one hundred and fifty years of the knowledge and application of gunpowder to warlike purposes being first diffused in Europe, there is certainly sufficient reason why grave doubts should have been entertained on the subject of their reality, more especially as, up to the present time, no cannon have been manufactured in this country capable of throwing projectiles of even half the weight of that of the granite ball used in charging the largest of these giant guns.

"In the year 1868, there were at the Castle of Asia, on the Dardanelles, twenty-one guns of this description, eleven of them being on the European shore and the remainder on the Asiatic side. Of these, one has recently been presented by the Sultan to her Majesty, and although by no means one of the largest of the series, it is still of the most gigantic proportions. The weapon consists of two portions, almost equal in length, which screw one into the other, and weigh together eighteen tons; its length is seventeen feet, and the shot employed has a diameter of twenty inches, and weighs six hundred and seventy pounds. The exterior is ornamented with some handsome scrolls, and bears inscriptions relative to the manufacture and employment of the gun; and from these we learn that it was cast in the year 1464, that the charge of powder to be employed was one hundred and fifty pounds, and that the elevation of firing was three degrees.

"This grand specimen of ancient warfare has recently been forwarded to Woolwich, where it forms part of the collection preserved in the Museum of Artillery, and it is to the researches of the curator, General Lefroy, that we are indebted for a reliable history of it and its more important Dardanelles brethren, from whom it has just been separated. Formerly, the number of cannon at the Castle of Asia was much greater than at present; for M. Thevenot tells us that, when he passed up the Dardanelles in 1655, there were twenty guns on the European side alone, many of which were so large that a man might easily creep into them.

"In the early part of the eighteenth century, Bishop Pococke narrowly examined the weapons, and the information he gives is very interesting. He testifies to the presence of forty-two pieces of ordnance in all—viz., twenty-two on the north side, and twenty on the south, all placed upon the seashore without any carriages. Stone cannon-balls were used for loading them, and they were always kept charged, so as to be ready to sink any ship which might attempt to pass before being properly searched. The guns always fire ball when returning salutes made to the castle, says the bishop; and as this mode of proceeding does much damage to the opposite coast, the lands across the water pay no rent."

A Speaking Machine.

A correspondent of the London *Spectator*, writing about the Bavarian exhibition, gives the following description of a curious speaking machine:—The spirit in my feet had led me to the Odeon—there to see and hear the most extraordinary thing imaginable—a speaking machine, the invention of a Viennese, Faber by name, now dead. His nephew and niece work and explain this triumph of mechanical science. I found twenty or thirty people sitting before a large doll, in ringlets and a blue satin gown, its hands crossed in its lap, leaning against a species of tent bedstead, to which is appended what seems a bit of the interior of a piano-forte. A lean, intelligent-looking girl, in a low dress and short sleeves, touches the keys of the piano-forte projection, and the doll's painted mouth opens and shuts, while a loud monotonous voice repeats hundreds of words and sentences, in different languages, at the dictation of the showman. Of course, one naturally thinks that some one is hidden in the tent bedstead till the guide pulls down the drapery, detaches the blue satin gown, leaves nothing but the hideous head hanging on the framework in front of a large pair of bellows (which perform the duty of the lungs), and finally, takes away the mask itself (after which the poor machine loses, with its nasal organs, the power of speaking French), leaving only something that, when shut, reminds one of the mouth of a tortoise magnified, when open presents an exact imitation in black gutta percha of the chief organs of speech. The movement of the tongue is extraordinary to see, the pronunciation, though tiresomely monotonous, is very perfect, with the exception of a preparatory *hiss* in the letter *s*, and a lingering *gurr* in the *r*. I wonder whether any one will have the courage to make another, perhaps a singing as well as speaking machine, or whether the machine and the idea will drop away together into oblivion and ruin.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises....5:18 | Moon Rises....8:12
Sun Sets....6:45 | High Water....4:27

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOEN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Tarifa	Liverpool	New York via Bos	Aug. 10
England	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 11
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 13
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 14
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York via Hal	Aug. 14
Silesia	Havre	New York	Aug. 14
Celtia	London	New York	Aug. 14
Berlin	Southampton	Baltimore	Aug. 14

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 24
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 25
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 25
Main	New York	Bremen	Aug. 26
Malta	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 26
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Atalanta	New York	London	Aug. 28
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 28
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 4
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 7

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Aug. 26
Eagle	New York	Havana	Aug. 26
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Aug. 27
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 28

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
S. G. Barque Raphael, Muller, Stettin, P. Wright & Sons.
Brig Orrican, Leeman, Leghorn, Warren & Gregg.
Brig Lizzie Wyman, Gamage, Portland, do
Brig Cascatella, Carlisle, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr S. P. Adams, Talbot, Boston, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Nautilus, Ham, Rockland, Blakiston, Graaff & Co.
Schr E. A. Cuukling, Daniels, New London, do.
Schr R. J. Mercer, King, Newburyport, do.
Schr H. P. Hedges, Franklin, East Greenwich, do.
Schr Benj. Strong, Brown, Providence, do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 38, Gwither, New York, do.
Barge C. & J. B. Shoe, Foster, Troy, do.
Barge Benj. Haywood, Neinau, Piermont, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Boggs, 46 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Passengers—Miss Montgomery, Miss McLean, Miss Cass, Mr. J. N. Tuch and wife, Mr. J. A. Sturtevant, Mr. E. A. Riley, Mr. J. B. Warrington, Mr. G. F. Evans, Mr. J. Ryan, Mr. C. W. Gay, Mr. Williams. Off the Overfalls, passed ships Tascarora and Record, from Liverpool: also, a ship and a barque, unknown; off Brandywine, one barque, deeply laden; off Delaware City, a barquentine, probably the Gutene, from Bordeaux.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer James S. Green, Pace, from Richmond and Norfolk, with passengers and mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig Guiding Star, Freethy, from Boston.

Schr Vandalia, Campbell, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr W. S. Mason, Lacey, 1 day from Milton, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Zouave, Short, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr F. Nickerson, Kelly, from Boston, with mdse.

Schr C. R. Vickery, Beton, from Dighton.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

AT QUARANTINE.

Brig Almon Rowell, from Guantanamo. Reported by Wm. Baker, pilot.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, August 24.—The following boats left here in tow this morning:—

Susie, with lumber, for Camden.
Major Monagan, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Charlie and Carrie, with flint, to Bayder, Adamson & Co.
Francis W. Leran, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.
C. R. and Conkey, with lumber to Parker, Trucks & Co.
Col. Donaldson, with lumber, for Camden.
Col. H. C. Bolinger, with lumber to Henry Croskey.
Cumberland, with slate.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, August 23.—Eight barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, August 23.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

John Van Buren; J. J. Wolcott; M. H. Clark; Sam Allen; S. A. Clark; Jas. Scribner; C. Torrens; M. O'Rourke; A. V. Joslyn; L. B. Fortier; and Senator Wade, all with coal, for New York. L. S. C.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., August 22—Ships Othello, for San Francisco; Martha, for Antwerp; and brig John Welsh, for Sagua, all from Philadelphia, went to sea to-day.

One barque, a barquentine, and a brig, names unknown, have passed in. LABAN L. LYONS.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Evelina Von Shrader, Preutz, for Philadelphia, entered for loading at Liverpool 9th inst.

Ship Sirian Star, Raymond, for Philadelphia, sailed from Troon 8th inst.

Ship Daphne, from Philadelphia for Elsinour, was off Beachy Head 5th inst.

Ship Charles H. Southard, Ross, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 17th inst. lat. 40 17, long. 65.

Ship ——, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 19th inst., off Nantucket, by a New York pilot boat.

Barque Abbie Thomas, Raymond, for Philadelphia, sailed from Troon 9th inst

Barque Isaac Rich, from Peru for Philadelphia, has been spoken near the equator, no date.

Barque Hunter, York, hence, at Portland 20th inst.

Barquentine ——, from Bordeaux for Philadelphia, was spoken 19th inst., off Barnegat, and refused a pilot.

Brig Torrent, Gould, hence, at Salem 20th inst.

Schr Kate Walker, Warren, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 20th inst.

Schrs F. Smith, Barrett, and Morning Star, Lynch, hence, at Pawtucket 21st inst.

Schrs D. G. Floyd, Weeden, and J. Burley, Saunders, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wickford 20th inst.

Schr Ripple, Martin, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 22d inst.

Schr Charter Oak, Pool, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 22d inst.

Schrs T. Benedict, Rackett, from Newport for Philadelphia; Henry Harteau, Jones, from Portland for do.; Judge Kenyon, Lewis; John D. Buckalew, Robin; Hazo, Monson, from New Haven for do.; and Ida A. Jayne, Jayne, from Bridgeport for do. at New York 22d inst.

Schr H. W. Colley, hence for Danversport, at Holmes' Hole 22d inst.

Schr John Shamon, Weaver, hence at Portsmouth, 20th inst.

Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, hence, at New Bedford 21th inst.

Schr John Crockford, Davis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 20th inst.

Schr Nolan Walker, Davis, hence, at Warren 21st inst.

Schr Charles A. Greiner, Harvey, hence, at Providence 21st inst.

Schr J. Cramer, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 20th inst.

Schr L. B. Ives, hence, at Norwich 20th inst.

Schrs A. A. Andrews, Kelley, and A. Tirrell, Atwood, hence for Boston; Hazleton, Gardner, do. for Taunton; J. P. Oake, Endicott, do. for Dighton; A. E. Elliot, Nixon, do. for Plymouth, and W. F. Burden, Jones, do. for Providence, at New York 22d inst.

Schrs Henry Harteau, Jones, from Portland, Ct., and Ida A. Jayne, Jayne, from Bridgeport, both for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 22d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Harding's Ledge Bell Boat, removed from her station for repairs on the 14th inst., has been replaced.

Notice is given that the Apple River Lighthouse, situate on Betty's Point, north side of the entrance to the eastward of Cape Chignecto, N. S., was totally destroyed by fire on Monday, the 9th day of August inst. No light will therefore be exhibited at this point until further notice.

Despatches have been received by Earl Granville, and also by the Board of Trade, from the Governor of Bermuda, to the effect that in future the "Commercial Code of Signals for the Use of all Nations" will be the only code used at the signal stations on that coast for communicating with ships at sea.—London Shipping Gazette, August 4.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27½

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 23] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICES,

N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT,

PHILADELPHIA.

FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABLE AGENCY.

Send for pamphlet on Patents.

3 4 thstu] CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all house hold use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
4 26 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

RAILROAD LINES!

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:25 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Chadd's Ford at 7:00 P. M.

The 7:00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Leave Chadd's Ford for Philadelphia at 6:15 A. M.

A Sunday Train will leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. for West Grove and intermediate stations. Returning, will leave West Grove at 4:30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4:35, 5:05, 5¼, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5¼ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¼ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¼, 5¼, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7, 7:40, 9:10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8:20, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.
COMMENCING THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.
Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street, as follows:—

9:00 A. M., Cape May Express, due 12:25.
3:15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due 7:15.
4:00 P. M., Fast Express (commencing on Saturday, July 3), due 6:55 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves at 7:15 A. M., due 10:45.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden daily at 9:20 A. M.

RETURNING, TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY,
6:30 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10:06 A. M.
9:00 A. M., Fast Express (commencing on Monday, July 5), due 12:07.
5:00 P. M., Passenger, due 8:22 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train leaves Cape May at 5:10 P. M.
Cape May Freight Train leaves daily at 6:40 A. M.

TICKETS.

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50; to be had only of the Treasurer, at Camden. 20 Coupon Tickets, $40; 10 Coupons, $25. Excursion Tickets, $5, for sale at the ticket offices, No. 328 Chesnut street, foot of Market street, also at Camden and Cape May.

For Millville, Vineland, Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate stations, leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M., mail, and 3:30 P. M., passenger.

An accommodation train for Woodbury, Mantua, Barnsboro, and Glassboro leaves Philadelphia daily at 6:00 P. M. Returning, leaves Glassboro at 6:30 A. M.

Commutation books of 100 checks each, at reduced rates, between Philadelphia and all stations.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN

For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, etc., etc., 9:20 A. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 12:00 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.
7 1 WM. J. SEWELL, Sup't W. J. R. R.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH TO ATLANTIC CITY IN 1¾ HOURS.
TAKES EFFECT JULY 1, 1869.

Through trains leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6:15 A. M.
Mail	8:00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9:45 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	3:15 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4:15 P. M.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Atlantic Accommodation	6:00 A. M.
Express, through in 1¾ hours	7:24 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11:50 A. M.
Mail	4:17 P. M.
Special Excursion	5:18 P. M.

An extra Express train (*through in 1¾ hours*) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday at 2:00 P. M.; returning, leave Atlantic City on Monday at 9:40 A. M.

Local trains leave Vine street:—

Atco Accommodation	10:15 A. M.
Haddonfield do.	2:00 P. M.
Hammonton do.	5:45 A. M.
Returning, leave	
Atco	12:15 noon.
Haddonfield	2:45 P. M.
Hammonton	8:40 A. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Vine street	8:00 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic	4:17 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic City, $2. Round trip tickets, good for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the reading rooms of the Merchants' and Continental Hotels, also at No. 30 S. Fifth street.

6 29 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom., $2:25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3:00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3:00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

1 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut street, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10:30 A. M., 1:10 and	7:00 P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Express, 12 night.	

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and	6:20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9:35 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Southern Express	6:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:25 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:35 P. M., 7:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:25 A. M., 7:40 A. M., 10:10 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:00 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12:30 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 7:40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7:15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6:00 A. M.
WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10:45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9:30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:40 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	11:15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12:20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6:25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:30 A. M.
"	Arrives at Philadelphia	4:10 P. M.

Mail and Express Connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA T

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A PARRICIDE.

An Insane Son Shoots His Father.

Another Horror Startles the City—A Second Tragedy on South Tenth Street—No Motive for the Deed —Full Particulars of the Dreadful Affair—The Perpetrator in Custody.

The vicinity of Tenth and Pine streets was again thrown into a state of wild excitement this morning by the screams of ladies, issuing from dwelling No. 366 South Tenth street, occupied by Mrs. Belcher and Thomas L. Evans, Esq., and family. Between the screams were plainly heard the reports of a revolver in quick succession. The door was quickly thrown open and two or three young ladies ran into the street, crying "My father is killed." The neighbors and passers-by ran into the hall, and on going back into the dining-room saw the body of Mr. Evans lying on the floor, and standing beside it was his son, Marshall Key Evans, and Mrs. Evans. Among the number who entered the premises was Policeman Freeman, who inquired the facts of the case. From the statement made he concluded to take Marshall into custody, and on so doing the father remarked, "Don't harm my boy, for he didn't know what he was doing."

Dr. Vandyke, the family physician, was immediately sent for, and on arriving he found Mr. Evans to be in a dying condition. On making an examination of the body two wounds were found in the stomach, either of which was sufficient to have caused death. The dying man was then carried into the parlor and laid on the floor, where he expired about ten minutes after 8 o'clock.

Coroner Daniels was telegraphed for, and word was conveyed to the Central Station. High Constable Kelsh and Special Officer Moore were detailed to go to the house, where they immediately repaired. On arriving at the house, no one was in it except the body, Mrs. Belcher, and three of the daughters of the deceased, from whom the following facts were gleaned:—

The family, with the exception of Marshall, had sat down to breakfast, and while partaking of the meal they had entered into a general discussion of the conduct and behavior of Marshall for some time past, and what had better be done under the circumstances. They had concluded that the father, after breakfast, should visit Dr. Vandyke, who, a few days since, had expressed his conviction that the son was insane, and had better be sent to the Insane Asylum, and obtain from him a certificate of his insanity, on which he could be removed to the asylum.

Just as this conversation had been concluded, and to which many think Marshall had been a listener, he stepped into the dining-room, and as he took a seat at the table, his father bade him "good morning." He did not reply to this salutation, but looked closely into the faces of all the family. He ate pretty heartily, and while thus engaged the father left the room and ascended to the second floor, where he changed his gown for a coat, and procuring his hat, started down the front stairway.

In the meantime Marshall had also arisen and stepped out into the hall, which led directly from the dining-room to the front door. Here he paced up and down, and occasionally would stop at the bottom of the stairway and look up. On his father landing in the hall Marshal walked towards the front door, and as his father was stepping into the vestibule he drew a revolver and fired three shots in rapid succession. The father then retreated through the parlor to the hall again and back towards the dining-room, and passing the pantry clutched at the door, and from that fell into Mrs. Belcher's arms. She laid him on the floor. Marshall followed his father all the way back, and as the body was lying on the floor he bent over it, but said nothing. Mrs. Belcher remarked to him, "Marshall, see what you've done," to which he did not answer. The young ladies on hearing the shots, seeing Marshall with the pistol in his hand, ran screaming, some out into the yard, and the others out of the front door. The alarm was quickly given, and the house was soon full of neighbors and policemen, one of the latter taking Marshall into custody, and shortly after escorted him to the Fifth District Station and from there to the Central, where he is now under confinement. Neither at the time of his arrest or since has he seemed the least excited, but his face was deadly pale. To questions propounded to him he replied, "I don't feel right; you can see it in my eyes."

Dr. Shapleigh, the Coroner's physician, went to the residence and made a post-mortem examination.

As to the motive which induced the son to shoot his father there is none known, as they were always on the most intimate terms—the son remarking for several days past that his father was the best friend he had on earth. Of his insanity, there does not seem to be a doubt—his conduct for some time past being such as to compel his family to consult Dr. Vandyke as to his condition. That gentleman, after a few days' examination, proclaimed him insane and advised his removal to an asylum. For some twelve years he has been afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism, which lately had taken a chronic form. He has also been decidedly unfortunate in business, and since April or May last has done nothing. He was a married man, and the thought that not only he, but his wife, had become dependent for the necessaries of life upon others, also preyed upon his mind. They had broken up house-keeping, and he had gone to live with his father and she with her friends at Riverside, N. J. They are spoken of as a very affectionate couple, and they were in the habit of frequently visiting each other. Some time since, he conceived an idea that a number of people had conspired to take his life, and among those he classed his wife, though not until yesterday did he express any feeling against her to any of his family. He had just then returned from a visit to her, and on entering the house of his father he sought his eldest sister, to whom he said that he had been poisoned, and showing a blister on the inside of his upper lip, remarked that was the mark of poison. He remarked that he had been all night with his wife, and that at the breakfast table none of her folks partook of anything. He was the only one to eat, and his wife had given him everything he had eaten, and that she had administered poison in his food. He was violent at this time, in his denunciation of her, saying that he never intended to live with her, and drawing an old broken knife from his bosom, said that he had threatened to kill her with that. He left his sister with the remark, "Oh, she will be here and tell you about it; I told her to come." He went to the real estate office of his father, No. 431½ Walnut street, with whom he remained until about two o'clock, and to whom he detailed the occurrences of the night before with his wife. While walking along Walnut street, he said to his father, "You're the best friend I've got." His father said "No; there's Kate" (his wife). He then exclaimed, "No! she is not. I won't live with her any more." They then entered the house and there he saw his wife in the sitting-room. He remarked that they, meaning his wife and father, had better go down stairs and talk about it. Accordingly they, accompanied by the elder sister, repaired to the parlor, and there Mrs. Evans narrated what had transpired during the night before. She stated that after she and her husband had retired to their room, he pushed the bedstead and the bureau against the door, and then seized her by the dress with the left hand, and, drawing the old knife, said, "There's a man in that Saratoga trunk, and if he dares to come out you die, and then I die. We will go out of the world together. Mind, I'll kill you." She then complacently replied, "Marsh, if you're going to kill me, cut me right across there," at the same time running her finger across the left side of her throat. He seemed surprised at this coolness, and started back; but in a few minutes he seized her in the region of the heart and drew the knife across her upper lip, just hard enough to break the skin. She at the time was fearful of making any outcry, and he calming down shortly, they retired for the night. After arising in the morning, he acted very strangely, and left them on the first train for the city. She followed him in the next train.

Just as they were concluding, Marshall came into the parlor, and after a short interview the wife, acting under the advice of the elder Mr. Evans, left the house for her home. The son then again drew the old knife, which the father took from him and put away in, as he thought, a secure place.

Nothing else transpired, except that the son would occasionally remark that there was a conspiracy to kill him, until night, when all went to their rooms, the father taking the son to his bed-chamber. Both went to bed and the father fell asleep. About midnight the old gentleman was aroused by his son jumping from the bed and seizing the wash pitcher and excitedly exclaiming, "The crowd is here; they are going to kill me." The father then attempted to arise and was endeavoring to assure the son that there was nobody present, when the latter said, "Don't move or I'll kill you." Thus the old gentleman was compelled to lie for over an hour, during which time he was trying to calm the young man. At length the unfortunate man ran out of the chamber and down stairs. The father followed only to see his son run to the place where the knife had been put, and, seizing it, brandished it over his head, daring any one to come near him. The father then became alarmed and returned to his room and locked himself and daughters in. The son after remaining in the lower part of the house for over an hour ascended the stairs, and on his way to the attic, closed all the windows and bolted the doors. At daylight the family descended to the dining-room, and what transpired there has already been told in this account. The weapon with which the horrible tragedy was committed was a revolver, in which there were but three loads, and which had been given by the son to the father some three or four weeks since, and which had been placed in a bureau-drawer by the father. The supposition is that the son on coming down from his hiding-place this morning had gone to his father's room, and, after attiring himself, took out the revolver and put it in his pocket. Then, it is also supposed that he overheard the conversation at the breakfast-table, and, becoming enraged at the manner in which he was to be disposed of, had sought to prevent his incarceration by killing his father.

The deceased was 63 years of age, and had long been in the real estate business at No. 431½ Walnut street. He was well known throughout the city and highly respected. The murderer is 26 years of age, and formerly was in the boot and shoe business at Ridge avenue and Spring Garden street, though until April or May, he had been doing a little in the tobacco trade. He is highly spoken of by his acquaintances, and all credit him with being an affectionate husband. His wife is also represented as being a lovely woman, and one who reciprocated his attachment. His strange conduct towards her cannot be accounted for in any way.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The revolver and knife were both taken from Marshall directly after his arrest by Policeman Freeman. He held no conversation with any one with reference to the tragedy, but frequently remarked, "I don't feel right." He is at present at the Central Station, and was visited by C. H. T. Collis, Esq., who has been secured as counsel. He sits on the bench in the cell and says nothing to anybody. He seems perfectly calm and rational, but there is noticed a deadly paleness in his face. He is a slight built man of about five feet eight or nine inches high, and is neatly attired in a suit of mixed clothing.

THE POST MORTEM.

Dr. Shapleigh has just concluded the post mortem examination. He found five balls in the body; one entered the body three inches above and to the left of the navel, passing through the stomach and spleen, and was found under the skin in the back; another entered about an inch and a half from the right end of the ensiform cartilage, passing through the liver, and was found in the back under the skin; both of these wounds were fatal; another entered the left side six inches below the arm-pit; another entered the back one and a half inches to the left of the spine, and was found in the spinal column; the fifth entered the outer side of the left foot, and was found imbedded in the bones of the foot.

THE INQUEST.

Coroner Daniels has fixed to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, for the holding of the inquest.

BOARD OF APPOINTMENT.

City Trusts.

The following record of the transactions of the Board of Appointment for City Trusts will be found of great interest at the present time:—

SUPREME COURT ROOM, PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1869.—This day, to wit, July 7, 1869, a meeting of the Judges of the several courts designated in the Act of Assembly he einafter set forth, was held pursuant to notice given by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, as required by said act.

The following named Judges were present, namely —Hon. James Thompson, Chief Justice Supreme Court; Hon. John M. Read, Hon. Daniel Agnew, Hon. George Sharswood, Hon. Henry W. Williams, Associate Justices of the Supreme Court; Hon. M. Russell Thayer, Judge District Court of the City and County of Philadelphia; Hon. Joseph Allison, President Judge Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia; Hon. James R. Ludlow, Hon William S. Peirce, Associate Judges of said Court.

The following named Judges were absent, viz.:— Hon. J. I. Clark Hare, President Judge of the District Court; Hon. George M. Stroud, Judge of the said Court; Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

The Chief Justice being President *ex-officio* took the chair, and on motion of Judge Sharswood James Ross Snowden was appointed Secretary.

The President read a communication from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, which is as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, Pa., July 5, 1869.—To Hon. James Thompson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Dear Sir:—I am requested to inform you that on the 30th of June last the Governor approved the bill known as the City Trust bill. Most respectfully, etc.,

F. JORDAN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The act of Assembly under which the board had convened was then read.

Judge Peirce moved that all action relative to the appointment of the Trustees be postponed until there should be a full meeting of the board. This motion was not seconded, and was not put by the Chair.

Judge Sharswood moved that the Board now proceed to select and appoint the "Directors of the City Trusts," with the understanding that the absent Judges make nominations and selection at a subsequent meeting.

The motion was agreed to.

Whereupon the Judges present made the following nominations:—

Chief Justice Thompson	nominated	H. M. Phillips.
Judge Read	do.	Wm. B. Mann.
Judge Agnew	do.	William Welsh.
Judge Sharswood	do.	Edward King.
Judge Williams	do.	Gus. S. Benson.

Judge Thayer declined at present to nominate.

President Judge Allison	do.	C. H. T. Collis.
Judge Ludlow	do.	Jas. Campbell.

Judge Peirce declined at present to nominate.

Judge Ludlow stated that he was authorized by Judge Brewster, who was absent, to nominate for him, whereupon Judge Ludlow for Judge Brewster nominated George H. Stuart.

Judge Ludlow moved that the persons above named be selected and appointed as Directors of the City Trusts.

Judge Pierce moved that this motion be postponed. Which motion not being seconded, was not put by the Chair, whereupon the vote being taken on Judge Ludlow's motion it was agreed to. On this motion Judge Peirce declined to vote.

It was then ordered by the board that when it adjourn it will adjourn to meet on Monday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock, at the present place of meeting.

On motion the board then adjourned.

SUPREME COURT ROOM, PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1869.—The Board of Appointment met pursuant to adjournment. Present—Chief Justice Thompson, President, and Judges Sharswood, Hare, Stroud, Thayer, Allison, Ludlow, and Peirce.

The minutes of the last meeting were read.

It was moved by Judge Sharswood, seconded by Judge Hare, that the vote on the motion of Judge Ludlow at the last meeting, that the persons then nominated be selected and appointed Directors of the City Trusts, be reconsidered, which motion to reconsider being under consideration,

Judge Sharswood moved that the further consideration of the pending motion be postponed, and that the President be requested to call a meeting of the Board on Saturday, the 21st day of August next, at 12 o'clock noon, in the Supreme Court room.

This motion was agreed to.

Before the motion was agreed to Judges Allison and Ludlow withdrew from the meeting.

An opportunity being now given to make nominations, Judge Hare nominated John H. Michener.

On motion of Judge Thayer, it was

Resolved, That when the board adjourns it will adjourn to meet on the 21st day of August, at 12 o'clock.

On motion of Judge Peirce, the board then adjourned.

SUPREME COURT ROOM, Aug. 21, 1869.—The Board of Appointment met. Chief Justice Thompson in the chair. Present, all the Justices and Judges designated in the act of Assembly.

The motion made at the last meeting to reconsider the motion made by Judge Ludlow at the first meeting being before the board,

Judge Brewster offered the following as an amendment to the motion to reconsider:—

Resolved, That the act as to city trusts, approved June 30, 1869, entitled a further Supplement to an Act to Incorporate the City of Philadelphia," is unconstitutional and void; and that we therefore respectfully decline to take further action thereunder.

The President decided that the amendment was not in order.

The question then recurred on the motion to reconsider, on which question the yeas and nays were demanded, and are as follows:—

Yeas—Judges Sharswood, Hare, Stroud, Thayer, Peirce, and Thompson, President—6. The nays are Judges Read, Agnew, Williams, Allison, Ludlow, and Brewster—6. So the motion to reconsider was not agreed to.

At this stage of the proceedings, Judge Stroud declined to take any further part in the action of the board. Judge Brewster then offered as an original resolution his resolution declaring the act under which the board was convened unconstitutional. (See resolution as above.)

The President decided that the resolution was not in order. Whereupon Judge Brewster appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Judge Hare moved to postpone the appeal and the other proceedings indefinitely, upon which motion the yeas and nays were required, and are as follows: Yeas—Judges Hare, Thayer, and Brewster—3. The nays are Judges Read, Agnew, Sharswood, Williams, Stroud, Allison, Ludlow, Pierce, and Thompson, president—9. So the motion to postpone indefinitely was not agreed to.

The question then recurred on the appeal, namely —Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the board? And the same was decided in the affirmative. So the resolution was declared not to be in order.

At this stage of the proceedings Judge Hare declined to take any part in the action of the board, and requested the same to be entered on the minutes. He then withdrew.

"Nominations for Directors by such of the Judges as had not heretofore made any being now in order,

Judge Thayer nominated Alexander Biddle.

Judge Peirce nominated J. Gillingham Fell.

These nominations, as also the nomination of John H. Michener, by Judge Hare, at the last meeting of the board, were agreed to.

Judge Stroud declined to make any nomination; whereupon the board proceeded to make nominations for the remaining member (the twelfth) of the Board of City Trusts.

Judge Sharswood nominated William Heyward Drayton.

Judge Allison nominated James L. Claghorn.

Judge Brewster nominated Edward M. Paxson.

Judge Ludlow nominated George W. Childs.

Judge Thayer nominated Edward H. Trotter.

The board then proceeded to ballot for the twelfth member, and on the fifth ballot James L. Claghorn, having received a majority of the votes, was declared duly elected.

This completed the number of directors as required by law to be appointed by the board. The following is a list of the same, and by whom they were nominated:—

1. Henry M. Phillips, nominated by Chief Justice Thompson.
2. William B. Mann, nominated by Justice Read.
3. William Welsh, nominated by Justice Agnew.
4. Edward King, nominated by Justice Sharswood.
5. Gustavus S. Benson, nominated by Justice Williams.
6. John H. Michener, nominated by Judge Hare.
7. Alexander Biddle, nominated by Judge Thayer.
8. Charles H. T. Collis, nominated by Judge Allison.
9. James Campbell, nominated by Judge Ludlow.
10. J. Gillingham Fell, nominated by Judge Peirce.
11. George H. Stuart, nominated by Judge Brewster.
12. James L. Claghorn, nominated by Judge Allison, elected at large, Judge Stroud declining to nominate.

Judge Sharswood offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to publish the minutes of the board.

Judge Agnew moved to amend by striking out all after the word resolved, and insert the following:—

That the Secretary be ordered to publish the names of the Directors of City Trusts as elected by this board, in connection with the names of the several judges by whom they were put in nomination.

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Judge Ludlow offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the minutes of this board shall be published only by direction of the board, which was adopted.

Judge Ludlow moved that official notice of the election of the Directors of the City Trusts, signed by the President and Secretary, be given to the persons elected by the board.

On motion of Judge Brewster it was

Resolved, That the minutes of the proceedings of this board be published.

The board then adjourned.

JAMES THOMPSON, President.

Attest—JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN, Secretary.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.—The following important internal revenue decision will be of interest to importers:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, 1869.—Sir:—I reply to your letter of the 14th instant, relative to the liability of importers of foreign merchandise to the payment of the special tax as dealers, that the former ruling of the office upon the subject, viz.: in the cases of Messrs. E. D. Morgan & Co., and others, was reconsidered and reversed on the first of July ult., by a letter of that date addressed to Assessor W. Raymond Lee, Third district, Boston, Mass.

In view of the circumstance that the assessment of this tax, for the time intervening since the decision of October 5, 1868, exempting importers from this tax, and the date of that by which it was reversed, might work hardship and inconvenience upon those who had sold their goods and had made final settlements upon the basis of exemption from the tax, it was not intended to make the said decision of July 1 retrospective in its character and operation, but that assessments for tax under the same should commence with July 1, 1860, and continue from and after that date only; but that no assessments should be made for said intervening time.

For the purpose of complying more fully with your suggestion and securing a uniformity in all collection districts with respect to assessments of importers and others affected by this question, a copy of this letter will be published in the "Internal Revenue Record." Very respectfully,

C. DELANO, Commissioner.

John B. Kenney, Esq., Assessor First district, Pa.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM FIRE.—Last night, about a quarter to 10 o'clock, the extensive drug warehouse of French & Richards, at the northwest corner of Tenth and Market streets, made a very narrow escape from being destroyed by fire. At the hour mentioned a number of the members of the Diligent Fire Company were sitting in front of their house, at Tenth and Filbert streets. They were alarmed by several boys crying "Fire!" and hurrying towards Market street, saw a bright light inside the doors of French & Richards' store. They immediately began kicking at the entrance to demolish it, and get at the fire, when the private watchman of the establishment came running up. But a half hour previously the latter had been all through the building, and then saw no evidences of fire. At the moment the boys discovered it on Tenth street, he was standing in front of the place on Market street. When the way was opened and the party got inside, it was ascertained that as yet the fire was confined to a barrel of rubbish, consisting of the sweepings of the floor, chaff, rags, and other odds and ends, all saturated with oil. Spontaneous combustion had manifestly caused the ignition of the contents of the barrel. The fire was speedily extinguished, its timely discovery probably saving the whole building. The barrel was not in the granite warehouse, which is considered fire proof, but in a storehouse at the rear on Tenth street. Neither there nor any other place in the building was the proper place for a barrel containing such combustible material. Officer Randall, who happened on the scene at the time, rendered efficient aid in extinguishing the flames.

MORE PEACHES.—The arrival of peaches on Delaware avenue was not excessive this morning, and the fruit is very fine, of the "Crawford" "Mixon," and "Moore's Favorite" varieties. Beautiful in appearance as luscious to the taste, all can eat of this fruit with impunity, as the juices are almost exempt from those acid qualities that act prejudicially on the coats of the stomach; and this season are unrivalled in their essentials for preserving economically, as sacharine matter predominates. Then the price of best grades places this health-giving fruit in the reach of all.

Prices range from 25 cents for inferior, 40 cents for good, 75 cents for extra, and for nonpareil variety, $1 to $2 per basket. New York is operating heavily this morning, and the fruit is moving off quickly. The following are the arrivals:—

Propellers—W. Whildin, Josephine Thompson, and Roanoke, from Maryland, with 11,735 baskets.

Steamers—Jersey Blue and Perry, from Smyrna, Delaware, with 7200 baskets.

Schooners—Loper, A. M. Harris, and Franklin, from Black Bird, Delaware, with 3323 baskets.

Sloops—Hope, Lafayette, and Fanny, from Odessa and Black Bird, Delaware, with 2608 baskets.

Barges—J. Collins, Charles, Blue Mountain, and Willie Walla, from various points in Delaware, with 11,470 baskets, and a barge to arrive, with 2000 baskets, making a total of 38,306 baskets arrived this morning.

A BASE ASSAULT.—A few days since, while Mr. John Woods and his wife Julia were walking along Gray's Ferry road, towards Bauer's laboratory, where the former was employed, a sudden necessity caused him to leave his wife for a moment. While they were separated, three men approached Mrs. Woods, seized her, carried her a short distance, and then, she struggling, unmercifully beat her. Their design can be surmised. Alarmed by the cries of his wife, Mr. Woods hurried up. The ruffians then assaulted him and fled. Since the occurrence officers have been on the look out; and finally, Policeman Bernard Mullen has succeeded in capturing Edward or William Bulmer and Alexander Pitts, alleged to have participated in the attack. Alderman Dallas has held them in $1000 bail each, for a further hearing.

THE WAY THE DIRT WENT.—That section of Hope street which lies between Susquehanna avenue and Dauphin street had been in a filthy condition for a long time. The Board of Health was apprised, but neglected to act. Yesterday the people of the neighborhood, aroused by a fear that a pestilence might arise from the recking heaps, and withal somewhat indignant that the authorities were so dilatory, turned out *en masse* with buckets, brooms, shovels, horses and carts, gathered the dirt together and removed it from the vicinity. As the brigade was at work a novel scene was presented.

ASSAULTED AN OFFICER.—James McDonald, his wife Bridget, and John Gilpin got into a wrangle among themselves, early this morning, at Seventh and Tasker streets, and disturbed the neighborhood. Sergeant John Duffy undertook to separate them, when they all jointly attacked him, secured his rattle, and beat him with it over the head. He escaped their clutches, and calling for aid, succeeded in arresting the whole party. Alderman Bonsall held them in $1000 bail each to answer.

TAPPED THE TILL.—One Adam Hilt, last night about half-past eleven o'clock, went into a lager-beer saloon on Third street, above George, and abstracted seven dollars from a cigar box used as a till. He was arrested, and committed by Alderman Eggleton.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Tennessee and the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment—The Treasurer and Non-Burglar-Proof Locks —The Officials Chagrined and Alarmed—President Grant's Expected Movements.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Tennessee and the Constitutional Amendment.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—It is the opinion of Colonel Stokes that the Tennessee Legislature will not ratify the fifteenth Constitutional amendment, especially if it is ascertained that the action of Tennessee is necessary to make it a part of the Constitution. The new Governor (Senter) is publicly committed in its favor, but he speaks against it in private. Brownlow will have no influence with the majority of the members of the new Legislature.

Burglar Proof Locks.

Treasury officials are very much demoralized at the successful picking of their most secure locks by an expert last Saturday. Some of them affect to create the impression that it is a matter of little consequence. General Spinner, however, who is responsible for the Government funds in the Treasury, is greatly alarmed. He say that what has been done by Mr. Sargent may be done by any expert burglar, and he proposes to adopt such precautions as will make the Government secure from loss. Double locks are to be used for the present, until a real burglar-proof lock can be found.

Negro School Directors.

The appointment of negroes as trustees of the public schools of this city has disgusted the white teachers. They say they will not submit to the supervision of negroes, no matter how well educated they may be, and as a consequence many of them have resigned. The schools here will open on the first with a new set of teachers. The school trustees do not agree among themselves on the proposition to consolidate the white and colored schools, and some of the white trustees threaten to resign and leave the field to the negroes.

The President.

The report that the President would be here this week is unfounded. He will not return until next week and will then remain but a couple of days. A Cabinet meeting will be held and the accumulated business disposed of, after which the President will leave the city.

FROM THE COAL REGIONS.

A New Move Suddenly Made—Prospects for Resumption Brighter.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SCRANTON, Aug. 24.—Contrary to expectations, quite a new feature has been presented in mining affairs. The largest meeting that has ever taken place here was held by the miners last night, and a resolution was adopted recommending the adoption of the proposition made by Mr. Storms, of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western mines, on condition that the same wages shall be continued until April next. The wages are the same as paid by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, $1·31 per diamond car.

A committee of eight was appointed to wait on Mr. Storms, so that it may be safely said that operations will again be in full blast by the 1st of September.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Suicide—The Drought—The Will of the Late Miss Steinecke.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.—B. C. Major, a well-known clerk in E. F. Kloman's drug store, committed suicide last night by taking morphine. Cause, pecuniary difficulties.

The Schutzen festival was largely attended.

The drought continues. Slight rains did scarcely any good, but the city has water abundant.

The last will of Miss Steinecke, for the murder of whom Schoeppe is to be hung, is about being contested by her friends, on the ground of her incapacity at the time of making it.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.—Cotton quiet and steady at 34½@35c. Flour dull; Howard street superfine, $6·50@6·75; do. extra, $7@8·25; do. family, $8·25@9·50; City Mills superfine, $6·50@7; do. extra, $7@8·25; do. family, $8·75@10·75; Western superfine, $6·25@6·50; do. extra, $7@7·75; do. family, $8@8·50. Wheat very dull and heavy; prime red, $1·40@1·50; fair to good, $1·25@1·35. Corn firmer; white, $1·15@1·16; yellow, $1·04@1·16. Oats, 53@55c. Rye, $1·05@1·10. Pork, $34. Bacon rib sides, 19c¾.; clear do., 19½c.; shoulders, 16½c. Hams, 24c. Lard, 20@21c. Whisky less firm at $1·25.

FROM NEW YORK.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 24.—The total number of deaths in Brooklyn during the past week was 210, a decrease of 40 from the mortality of the previous week. Of the deceased 25 were men, 36 women, 86 boys, and 73 girls. Of these 45 died of cholera infantum.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Arrived, steamship City of Dublin, from Liverpool.

Steamship England, from Liverpool.

The New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Stocks unsettled. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 132½; 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 122½; do. 1864, do., 121½; do. 1865, do., 121¾; do. do. new, 120½; do. 1867, 120¾; do. 1868, 120½; 10-40s, 114½; Virginia sixes, 60½; Missouri sixes, 86¾; Canton Company, 54; Cumberland preferred, 36; New York Central, 198½; Erie, 29; Reading, 95¼; Hudson River, 79½; Michigan Central, 81; Michigan Southern, 107; Illinois Central, 139¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104½; Chicago and Rock Island, 114¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 51½; Western Union Telegraph, 37½.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

A Horrible Death.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

JERSEY CITY, Aug. 24.—John Arnaten, between twelve and thirteen years of age, was instantly killed this morning at the steel works of Mr. Gregory in Jersey City. His body was drawn through the rollers for rolling steel. About eighteen months ago there was another boy killed in like manner.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5000	City 6s, New.	101½	200 sh	Reading. . c.	47⅜
$500	do.	101⅜	100	do.	s30. 47⅛
$5000	do.	2d. 101½	100	do.	c. 47⅛
$1500	City 6s, Old. .	97	300	do.	ls. 47⅛
$2000	Leh V bs. .	rg. lots. .	95¼	100	do.	s5. 47⅜
				100	do.	47⅜
$1200	Mor Cl Scp.	64	2	do.	48¼
$1000	Elmira R 7s.	88¼	600	do.	ls. 2d&l. 47⅜
$3000	Pa Cp 6s.	92	100	do.	47⅜
10 sh	Leh Val R.	56½	500	do.	b60. 48¼
200 sh	Leh St. ls. b60	36½	100	do.	b30. 48
100 sh	St Nich Coal.	2¾	200	do.	s30. 47·81
100 sh	Hestonville.	11¾	100	do.	s10 wn. 47·94

SECOND BOARD.

$5000	C & A 6s, '83.	85½	100 sh	Read R	b60. 48 3-16
$10000	Am Gold.	132⅝	500	do.	ls. b30. 48
$100	City 6s, N.	c. 101½	100	do.	2d. 47·81
$500	do.	101¾	100	do.	s30. 47·81
$500	do.	2d. 101¾	100 sh	St Nich Cl.	2¾

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Great New York Railroad War—Confirmations by Acting Secretary Richardson.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

English Comments on Spanish and Cuban Affairs—Amnesty to French Exiles — The English Crops.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Nominations Confirmed.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Acting Secretary Richardson to-day confirmed the following nominations:—

Custom Officers—David K. Cartter as Deputy Collector and Inspector of Customs at Rochester, New York, and Horner Halstead as clerk; Stephen Rich and Alvin Smith to be Inspectors at Gloucester, Mass.; Robert F. Wolcott to be clerk in the Boston Custom House; Ansen F. Adams to be temporary Inspector in the New York Custom House; Edwin E. Evans to be Night Inspector at Philadelphia; Frederick Williams and G. K. Cook, Night Inspectors, G. M. Cole, Inspector, and C. O. Varny, clerk, in the New York Custom House.

Under the new regulations for paying the laborers employed by the weighers and guagers in New York, Mr. Frank G. Wentworth has been appointed a clerk for that purpose, with the powers of a deputy collector, to administer oaths.

Resigned.

D. W. Balch, Assayer of the Branch Mint at Carson City, Nevada, has resigned.

FROM EUROPE.

The Promise of the Crops.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A great mass of details concerning the condition and promise of the growing crops, has recently been collected. It seems to be the general impression that the late dry and cool weather has been of immense service to the country. Much corn has already been gathered, and another fortnight like the past and the crisis of the harvest will be over. The copious rains which fell some time ago, though they delayed, did not damage the corn. The favorable change in the weather has stopped the advance in the price of all sorts of corn, but great fluctuations are still expected, as the crops in all Europe promise to be light.

Cuba and Spain.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The *Morning Telegraph* (Liberal), in an editorial to-day, says if Cuba severs her connection with Spain, it will only be to form a new bond with the United States. England could feel no jealousy at the aggrandizement, which would complete the abolition of slavery as an institution. The loss of Cuba to Spain would be an unquestionable gain to the mother country, the colony, and the cause of mankind.

Death of Patti's Father.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Salvatori Patti, father of Adelina and Carlotta Patti, died in this city yesterday.

A Successful Experiment.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The steamship City of Rio Janeiro has arrived here from Montevideo, with nineteen live oxen as an experiment, and which has proved successful. A steamship is now building here for this trade exclusively. She will sail in six weeks and others will follow. The postal service with Rio Janeiro has been extended, and hereafter there will be four mails monthly instead of two.

The Spanish Ministry.

MADRID, Aug. 24.—The dissensions among the members are increasing. Admiral Topete threatens to resign if Roulla persists in his severity towards the Bishops. The Republicans have petitioned the Government for better food and better quarters for the Carlist prisoners.

The English Pacific Squadron.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Rear Admiral Henry Chads has been appointed to command the English Pacific Squadron, Vice-Admiral George F. Hastings.

French Exiles.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The official news of the amnesty to the French exiles was received with unequivocal demonstrations of gratitude and sympathy toward Napoleon and the Government. Felix Pyat has taken advantage of the proclamation and returned to Paris.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Susquehanna Railroad War.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—In the Albany and Susquehanna war, Van Valkenburgh as well as Ramsay have surrendered themselves to the Sheriff in the contempt proceedings before Judge Barnard. The Sheriff returned as to Pruyn *non inventus*. Van Valkenburgh's evidence, partly given to-day, develops nothing new.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Cotton steady at 35c., 750 bales sold. Flour dull and 5@10c. lower; sales of 6500 barrels: State, $5·90@7·20; Western, $5·75@7·60. Wheat heavy, and 1@2c. lower; 79,000 bushels s old; No. 2 at $1·46@1·50; winter red at $1·55@1·56. Corn heavy and declined 2@3c.; 29,000 bushels sold at $1·12@1·13. Oats heavy and lower; Western, old, 68c.; new, 59@62c. Beef quiet. Pork, $33. Lard heavy; steam rendered, 19¼c. Free Whisky, $1·25.

FROM THE WEST.

Steamers Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—The steamers Evening Star and War Eagle were burned at the levee here about 4 A. M. to-day.

CENTRAL STATION HEARINGS.—This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, before Alderman Becker, at the Central Police Station:—

—Thomas Brown had a hearing upon the charge of committing an assault and battery upon John Tuerling, at the Campbell Hotel, on Second street near Race. Held in $800 bail to answer.

—Also, Thomas Spratt had a hearing upon the charge of stabbing a man named Johnson, last night, at Twentieth and Manning streets. Held in $900 bail for a further hearing.

—Also, William K. Strong had a hearing upon the charge of stealing a watch and book from the clothing of John Hettle, which hung in the room of a workshop where John was engaged. Held for a further hearing.

—Also, Isaac Henry and Henry Edwards, two colored lads, had a hearing upon the charge of stealing a cheap set of jewelry from a stand in front of I. Philips', No. 339 South street. Held for a further hearing.

THE IRVING LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—At the fourth annual meeting of the Irving Literary Association, held on Monday evening, August 23, at their hall, southeast corner Fourth and Green streets, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:—

President—J. Lindsay Doran.
Vice-President—Ed. L. Haas.
Secretary—D. S. Cohen.
Editor—J. S. Appel.
Treasurer—Ed. M. Roman.
Librarian—Abe. Rheinstrom.
Library Trustees—D. S. Cohen, J. Lindsay Doran, S. L. Lipser, J. E. Straus, and J. S. Appel.

STOLE BAGGAGE.—Jacob Sharp has been arrested for stealing baggage from Vine street wharf. Officer Pidgeon took him into custody, and will have him up for a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station.

CUBA.

The Resources of the Patriots According to the Statement of Colonel Quesada—An Army well Equipped, a Full Treasury, and Plenty of Munitions of War.

The *Sun* reporter, whom our readers have long before this discovered to be a quite important personage in the world of journalism, has been talking to Colonel Rafael Quesada, brother of the General who leads the patriot forces in disquieted Cuba. The *Sun* reporter is active, but has a leaning so palpably towards the Cubans, that his statements about facts and figures are sometimes just the "littlest-bit" unreliable. However, this is a part of